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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,450 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th Aug.
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th „
— Gwalior	2733	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th „
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. mons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st Aug.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3,542	550	I. Reeves	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885. about
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	29th August

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
August 1, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
**CLAN MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	18th Aug.
„ CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st „

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

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FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on Monday, 17th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny „ „	„ „	0 6
One Shilling „ „	„ „	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „	„ „	1 0
Two Shillings „ „	„ „	1 12
Four Shillings „ „	„ „	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

		Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	41 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1885-86.

Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1885, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
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THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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		BORDEAUX.—RED.			
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton		36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan		30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose		24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Cote		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine		28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine		19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.			
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage		52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee"		56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)		62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	29 8
		PORT.			
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's	gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich	gold „	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine	black „	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine	red „	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port	green „	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca		34 0	36 0

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THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
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HARICOT VERTS (French Beans)	„	0 9
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Preserved,	half pint as. 6, per pint Rs.	0 12
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„ Poncons	per tin	0 8
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in ½ lb. tins	per tin.	2 4
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

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SAMPLE SHIRT
will please note that if sent per
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with the ends open and prepaid by stamps, the cost does not exceed
Annas 2.
The charge per Bhangy being
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Our Instructions for Self-Measurement on application : "they are very simple" and ensure a perfect fit.

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second-hand Pianofortes wh [illegible]
room for new instruments :—
BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany [illegible]
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron fr [illegible]
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE [illegible]
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE [illegible]
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 [illegible]
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, [illegible]
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP [illegible]
compass, 7 octaves.......... [illegible]
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S [illegible]
all metal work, electro-plated... [illegible]
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & [illegible]
bass, almost equal to new...... [illegible]
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, [illegible]
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAN [illegible]
COLLARD and COLLARD GRA [illegible]
metal bars, &c.......... [illegible]
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAN [illegible]
plank.......... [illegible]

Catalogues of Pianos [illegible]
sundries free to imports. [illegible]
New Pianofortes by [illegible]

S. ROS [illegible]

GLE [illegible]

" [illegible]

GEORGE and JOHN GORD [illegible]
"GLENLIVET" is a district wh [illegible]
and that their Distillery was th [illegible]
respectfully caution the trade [illegible]

"AN [illegible]
OLD VAT [illegible]

The Registered Trade Mark o [illegible]
and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFI [illegible]
other Whiskies.

CU [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of the Company has been REMOVED to the Company's Mill premises at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August, 1885.

THE INDIAN and ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL STORAGE and WORKS COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 21st day of January 1886 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to Mr. Ernest Noel M. P. and Mr. Henry Cleland Heywood of 19 Great Winchester Street in the City of London the Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 21st day of July 1885.

TRINDERS & ROMER 17 Cornhill E. C. Solicitors for the said Liquidators.

HOP BITTERS,
HOP BITTERS,
HOP BITTERS.
Bottle Rs. 2-10.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAUKLYN'S WATER SETS
Arranged for the use of Medical Officers of Health in the analysis of water.
The set complete Rs. 175.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP SETS
OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.
Arranged according to the Directions of Prof. Stöckhardt.
Price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLOCK CHARCOAL.
GLASS WATER FILTERS,
SUITABLE FOR BED-ROOMS OR THE TABLE.

THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Re. 1-8 to Rs. 5-0 each.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

IT cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
To ic Water	"	1	0
r Water...	"	1	0
e and Gingerade ...	"	1	0
... ...	"	1	0
... ...	"	1	0
... ...	"	0	12
... ...	"	0	12
... ...	"	1	8
...	"	1	4

OR,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August 1885, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PAUL RICHARD DE MIRANDA, Surviving Trustee of the Estate of FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEREIRA, has contracted to sell to NANIBAI otherwise LADCOOVERBAI wife of DOSSA LALLJEE. All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Doocarwady or Cavel in the Registration Sub-District of Fort of the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 374 5-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under old No. 637, new No. 2934 and assessed by the Collector of Assessments formerly under No. 7 and now under street No. 8 and bounded on the south partly by the property of Premjee Jeewan and partly by the property formerly belonging to Mathews de Cruz and now of Javerchand Carreemchand, on the east by the property of Lacooverbai, widow of Bapoo Wiswanath Josey, on the west by the house of Mahadeo Dhonda Amolkar and on the north by the public passage leading to Kalbadavi Road. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritence, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1885.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN.
Purchaser's Solicitors

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of ANANDIBAI, widow of THACKAR NARAYENJEE KERSONDASS of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE one of the sons of the said Anandibai deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 5th day of Aug., 1885.

PESTONJI KAVASJI, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

FACTS
FOR THE INFORMATION OF PURCHASERS OF PIANOS,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
CONCERNING
J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
Whose Trade-mark is
"SCHIEDMAYER,"
"PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART."
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FACT NO. I.—J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER'S FACTORY is nearly, if not quite, twice as large as that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld, agents, Bombay.

FACT No. 2.—The output of instruments manufactured by J. & P. Schiedmayer, "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," is very much greater than that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld, agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 3.—In the year 1867, J. & P. Schiedmayer were the first to make Iron-Framed Pianos on the "Steinway System," a modification of which has been adopted by other makers, and from that time, ten instruments of their manufacture were sold to one instrument made by any other firm bearing the name of "Schiedmayer."—SOUNDY & Co., Ld, agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 4—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik," Stuttgart, was the only firm under the name of Schiedmayer whose Sympathetic Square Pianos obtained a Gold Medal, the highest award for their class, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

FACT NO. 5—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer's Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," make the best and most durable Piano for India, otherwise they would not have been awarded a Gold, and two Silver Medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO 6.—That the Sympathetic Square Piano made by Schiedmayer Stuttgart and which are only obtainable from Soundy & Co., Ld., at Bombay, are undeniably the handsomest Square Piano made.

FACT NO 7.—That SOUNDY & Co's Schiedmayer Pianos are the only ones imported that combine all the improvements and good qualities of a Steinway Piano which costs double the price.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO. 8.—That SOUNDY and Co., Ld., invite comparison of their Schiedmayer Pianofortes with any of the same class by other makers.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
FOR THE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
Late J. and P. Schiedmayer Stuttgart.
Illustrated price-list on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4 RBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SAL EAK SCANTLING PIECES, &c.
THIS UESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m.,
E. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Pub-
llo Bunder, in the compound of the
ht Club, the surplus pieces of Teak

EHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
ust, 1885.

MANILLA and OILED COIR
ORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
nbay.

T & FARROW,
NTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
CTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
REET, FORT, BOMBAY.

& Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
ARY SURGEONS.
NATION CERTIFICATES,
ation and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5;
ery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per
se-keeper. Commission on Horses
Up-country commissions towards
rses will meet our best attention
and double harness, in the yards
. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in
f a thoroughly practical English
of shoeing done.

ESSRS. CURTIS'S and
-POWDER, &c.
in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.
do. do.
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do. per case.
A SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
1. Agents.

scharge of Death claims
D POLICIES
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id ... £505,936-19-5
... 508,144-13-4
... 549,974-10-10
steady increase and now
27-17-5.
eptionable securities.
f Proposal on application
ARD LIFE OFFICE, 38,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have extra large tables, improved roller stands, and the largest number of attachments. For cash or on hire with option of purchase. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PATENT MECHANICAL ACTION LAMPS, NICKELLED. No smoke or chimney. Unrivalled for Mofussil use. Rs. 18 and 22 each.—BARTON & Co, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S SCARF PINS in Silver from Annas 15. Silver Lockets from Rs. 1-14. Gold Lockets from Rs. 3-8. Watch Guards in great variety.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED 450 or 380 REVOLVER, plated preferred. Small Hadley sextant. 450 carbine, taking service cartridge. Apply "G. G.," care of Messrs. King, King & Co.

COLLETT & COMPANY, Limited, Meadow-street, Fort, Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants. Prices very moderate. Medical advice free from 1 to 3 p.m.

CARPET FOLDING CHAIRS with Back Rs. 2 each, Golden syrup 1lb. tin Re 1. Call bells 10 annas each, Gold and silver ink 6 annas a phial. Pallonjee, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Victoria. Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H." care of this paper.

COMPLETE TURN-OUT for sale, consisting of fast C. B. Pony, curl and hood, and set of English harness, in good order, very cheap. Apply "D. D.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A GREAT ECONOMY.—50 per cent. of fuel saved by using our COAL STOVES. Greatest comfort for a large or small family. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.—At Steward & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IF you wish to have correct time, get your Watches and Clocks repaired at KANNY & Co., Watch makers, Goldsmiths, 9 Meadow-street, Bombay.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed, sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 11-8 to 21. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

RUBBER STAMPS.—For Best Quality RUBBER STAMPS try the Education Society's Press, Byculla. Charges moderate.

PAIR of BAY ARABS for sale, double and single harness, young, sound, 14-2. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE, facing the Sea, to let for three or four months, Breach Candy. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN or LUDDA EBRAIM.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume,* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soa Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE a very useful "Hand-book of Indian Products" treating upon the art manufactures and raw materials of India. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Apply to J. Patterson "Apollo House," Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers Price Re 1.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazarr.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	51 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	15 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
Bavarian Beer	6 0	4 0
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bann Whiskey (Irish)	21 0	..
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ....Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine "	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow "	5 0	...
Do. Green "	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara "	3 0	1 12
Curacao "	...	1 12
Kranter Magen Bitters	1 8	..
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth "	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) "	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.	350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each	"	1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ...	"	1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
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NOTICES.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to LUKE, THOMAS & Co, Limited,
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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 31st August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. (local time) for contract as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Coal, Under Schedule No. 3.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter ...	Under Schedule No. 1	Tenders to be received on 20th August 1885
Beef and Mutton	Do. No. 2	do. do.
Hired Draught Bullocks......	Do. No. 4	do. do.
Hired tonnage and conveyance of coal	Do. No. 5	do. do.
Drawing, conveying and distributing water	Do. No. 6	do. do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding......	Do. No. 7	do. 26th Aug '85
Leather Articles.....	Do. No. 8	do. do.
Wooden Articles....	Do. No. 9	do. do.
Bamboo and Rattan articles......	Do. No. 10	do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

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In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in September next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin Brass and Ironware......	Under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on 2nd Sept., 1885.
Cattle Equipments	Do. No. 12	do. do.
Stationery and Bookbinding..	Do. No. 13	do. do.
Chickens and Eggs	Do. No. 14	do. 8th Sept. '85
Ice	Do. No. 15	do. do.
Fish salted........	Do. No. 16	do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. STREHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1885.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS
of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.
SICK AND LAME HORSES
and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
HORSES examined as to their soundness.
HORSES bought and sold on Commission.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission sale.
HORSES broken to saddle and harness.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel known, contains the largest military garrison India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
LONDON OFFICE:—1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH PAYNE & SMITHS.
RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	"	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
" 1882.....................£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ..	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on pplication to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

GRAETFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo bunder, evening.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Gwalior (s), from Trieste.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pharos, for Calcutta; Selembria (s), Perim and Antwerp; and Pacumba (s), Persian Gulf.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-kong per extra s.s. Bangalore will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Guildford left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Khiva and Clan Monroe entered, and the s.s. Clan Macdonald and Wingates left, on Sunday; the s.s. Gwalior entered yesterday.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder this evening by the band of the Marine Battalion, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Grand Selection	La Sonnambula	Donizetti.
Valse	La Plus Belle	Waldteufel.
Selection	Princess of India	Offenbach.
Valse	Happy Thoughts	Prout.
Medly	Scotch	Cavallini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reported Theft.—Shri Vithuleshwarjee Lalmanjee, Maharaj, residing at Bholeshwar, has reported to the police that a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 450, were missed from his house on Sunday.

Polo.—The game this afternoon is as follows—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Ker, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Savile—vs. White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. King, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Tuurourn, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Willis. Play to begin at 5-15 p.m.

Fatal Street Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Memon-wada-street, on the body of Bhana Rama, aged 11 years. On the 1st inst. deceased was knocked down and run over by a carriage and his left leg was fractured. He died from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Municipal Elections.—From what we hear, the contest in the coming elections for the Mandavie ward will be a keen one. The following gentlemen are already canvassing for votes in the ward:—Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Narotam Gordhundas, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Abdoola Meherally Dhurumsey, and Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Memon-wada-street, on the body of Suffer Ali Sha. Deceased was a mendicant, and a very old man. He had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing for the last two months; but he objected to go to hospital, because, he said, he could not get opium there. He was found dead in the verandah of a house in Nagdevy-street. The verdict was that the death had been caused by heart-disease.

Assault.—Yesterday Nanabhoy Hormusjee, the proprietor of a bone crushing factory at Tank-bunder, and his servant, Goolam Mohideen, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Bapoojee Sorabjee, a fitter in another bone-crushing factory in the same locality. Mr. Cowasjee Setna appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur defended the two accused. Evidence was called to prove that in consequence of a long-standing dispute, the two accused had assaulted the complainant while he was at work. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 3 and Rs. 15 respectively, the second accused being further bound over to keep the peace.

Theft of a Dog.—James Munro, a seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a Newfoundland dog, the property of Jeremiah Ambosta, a carpenter, at Mazagon. It appeared that on Saturday afternoon the accused saw the dog—an animal apparently of dissolute habits—in a liquor-shop at Mazagon. He laid hold of it by the collar, and dragged it away to a victoria standing near by. The liquor-seller, who knew the owner of the dog, remonstrated with the accused, and endeavoured to arrest him; but without avail. The number of the victoria was, however, taken. By this means the police were able to trace the dog to the possession of a private in the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, to whom the accused had sold it for a rupee, saying that it belonged to the master of an Anchor line boat, who wished to get rid of it. The thief was himself subsequently arrested. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The winning numbers for the month of July are quoted below:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.			
Yellow	Line,	Up	2	Annas	098568
Brown	,,	Down	1	,,	526301
		Rs. 10 Prizes.			
Red	Line,	Up	1½	,,	067352
Green	,,	Down	1½	,,	131 01
Brown	,,	,,	1½	,,	131333
,,	,,	,,	1½	,,	134762
Green	,,	Up	1½	,,	136881
Brown	,,	,,	1	,,	346570
Lavender	,,	Down	1	,,	716060
,,	,,	,,	1	,,	726752
Yellow	,,	Up	1	,,	775009
,,	,,	Down	1	,,	792302
,,	,,	Up	1	,,	796335
Green	,,	Down	1	,,	920231
,,	,,	,,	1	,,	941128
,,	,,	,,	½	,,	126136
Special	,,	,,	½	,,	149360

Charge Against Marwarees.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dulichund Guma and Moti Guma, two Marwaree money-lenders, were charged before Mr. Cooper with having fraudulently used a false document. Mr. Baboo Rao, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown defended the accused. It appears that a Mr. Kelly, a Government pensioner, was sued in the Small Cause Court by the first accused on the 11th of July, on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by him in November, 1884. At the hearing of the case, which came on before Mr. Warden, the third judge, Kelly admitted that the note was drawn by him, but said it had not been passed in 1884. He had executed it in 1881. Mr. Bapujee Dinnathjee, the interpreter, then brought to the notice of the learned judge that the figure 1 had apparently been tampered with. The first accused then produced his day-book to show the entry in it of the advance on the note in the month of November, 1884. The judge having examined the note under a magnifying glass, dismissed the suit, and on the application of the pleader who appeared for Kelly, sanction was given to prosecute the Marwarees for having used a false document. Kelly was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Brown. He stated that he used very often to write carelessly, and had also signed promissory notes while intoxicated. He adhered to the statement that he had no dealings whatsoever with the accused's firm since the year 1882, when he had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The interpreter, Mr. Bapoojee was called, and in cross-examination said, after examining the date 1884 on the note, that it appeared to have been tampered with. Other notes signed by Kelly were produced, and it was pointed out that the dates on them had been written very carelessly. The case was adjourned for a week.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of this company was held in the Fort yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. D. Sassoon in the chair.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—"The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1885. The increase in the amount of policies secured by Rs. 8,07,400, shows a proof of steady progress in the business of the company. The shareholders will be glad to be informed that an agency of the company has lately been opened at Calcutta, and Messrs. David Sassoon and Company have been appointed the agents of the company at that place. It is a source of satisfaction to the shareholders to observe that during the year under review the company has incurred no loss beyond the small claims paid to the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and others, resulting from fire, amounting together to Rs. 788-6-3, which will be seen at debit of profit and loss account. After writing off the amount of gratuity paid to Mrs. J. Gordon, viz., Rs. 9,000, the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 56,246-14-9, or Rs. 10,027-6-4 more than last year. This balance your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows, viz.—To the payment of the dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year, or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, Rs. 25,000; to be carried to the reserve fund, Rs. 30,000; the reserve fund will now amount to Rs. 2,45,000; to be carried to the next year's account, Rs. 1,246-14-9."

Resolutions were passed receiving and adopting the directors' report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 per share and appointing Messrs. R. Clark and Sadanand Balkrishna as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. On the resolution for re-electing Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Govind Gungadhur as directors being put to the meeting, Mr. Duxbury proposed that the number of the directors, which was seven, should be reduced to six, and that their fees should be reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500. The proposition, however, was found to be irregular on referring to the articles of association, where it was laid down that the remuneration of directors should be fixed by themselves. The chairman proposed that Mr. Duxbury's proposition should be treated as a suggestion to the directors at their next meeting. Mr. Duxbury concurred in this. The resolution was eventually carried. The meeting was concluded with votes of thanks to the chairman and the directors and agents of the company.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR PARTITION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Narayen Damodhur sued Damodhur Narayen, his father and others to have his interest in certain property at present in the hands of the second and third defendants defined and secured, and to have provision made thereout for his maintenance and education. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the plaintiff, applied for an adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C. S. I., and Mr. Shamrao Vithul, vakil, High Court, executors under the will of the late Dr. Narayen Daji, opposed the application.

The plaint stated that in 1875 Dr. Narayen Daji, the father of the first defendant and the grandfather of the plaintiff, died in Bombay, leaving behind him his widow, Luxmibai, his daughter, Sonabai, since deceased, two sons, the first defendant and another, Ramabai, wife of the first defendant and mother of the plaintiff, and lastly the plaintiff. By the will, dated 14th July, 1875, the second and third defendants were appointed executors, and it is directed that the residue of the testator's property, after providing for the education and marriage ceremony of his second son and the marriage ceremony of his daughter, should be divided into three shares—one for each of the two sons, and the third for the widow. The shares of the two sons were to be made over to them when it appeared to the executors that they would behave in a proper manner and take care of their property. The suit was brought by the plaintiff's next friend and maternal grandfather, Narayen Bhikajee, the plaintiff being only eight years old. The first defendant, it was alleged, had contracted vicious, immoral, and extravagant habits, had incurred debts, and had refused to maintain plaintiff and his mother. He had also wasted the share of Dr. Narayen Daji's property that came into his hands. In 1880 he deserted his wife and the plaintiff, and his wife filed a suit in the High Court for the restitution of conjugal rights. In 1883 a consent decree was passed in her favour, whereby it was ordered that he should live with his wife and child in the house of Luxmibai. He disobyed the decree, and his property was attached at the instance of his wife. In 1884 it was ordered that the second and third defendants should pay Rs. 20 monthly for the maintenance of the wife and child of the first defendant, who, however, continued to neglect and refuse to maintain them. In May, 1885, the second and third defendants without any notice obtained a judge's order empowering them to pay to the Accountant-General of the court, to the credit of an account to be opened in the suit filed by his wife against the first defendant, Rs. 5,449. They had now in their hands Rs. 9,949, the balance of the third share of the estate of Dr. Narayen Daji bequeathed to the first defendant: and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to one-half share thereof, or at all events to have provision made for his maintenance, education, and marriage. He therefore prayed that his rights in the sum of Rs. 9,949 may be declared, and that a sufficient sum thereof may be set aside for his maintenance, education, &c.

In their written statement the second and third defendants said they were the executors of the will of the late Dr. Narayen Daji, and as such came into possession of certain property on account of the first defendant to be made over to him as provided in the will. After the making of the order of the 11th September, 1884, these defendants paid over to the Accountant-General of the court Rs. 4,974, being one third of the first defendant's moneys then in their hands. Subsequently they paid over to the first defendant Rs. 9,949, the balance of the money directed by the will to be paid to him. In so paying over the moneys, they merely carried out the provisions of the will. There was no reason whatever why they should not have so paid the moneys. They submitted that they were not necessary parties to the suit, which should be dismissed as against them.

Mr. Lang said that an order of the court to make an affidavit of documents had not been obeyed by the second and third defendants, and he was not able therefore to proceed with the suit.

Mr. Jardine said the suit was in connection with the recent movement in which young Hindoos were seeking for a partition of ancestral property. It was only recently, in the suit against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy that Mr. Justice Scott decided that a son had a right to a partition of ancestral property. The present suit went a step further, for the son being a minor, the claim was made by a next friend. If things went on in this way, a father having, say, eight or ten children would not find himself in a very comfortable position if he was compelled to divide his property between them.

The judge remarked that in 1865 or 1866, when he was District Judge of Tanna, he decided that a son who was not a minor was entitled to a partition of ancestral property. The Appellate Court confirmed the decision. Mr. Justice Scott was not aware of that decision when he delivered judgment in the suit brought against Sir Munguldas; but Mr. Justice Pinhey had since drawn his attention to it.

Mr. Jardine said his clients had discharged their trust, and that the suit should not be allowed to hang over their heads.

The judge said it was a very serious thing for a person to launch a suit on behalf of a minor son, for it only occasioned bitterness and unhappiness in the family. A person may have very good reason for bringing such a suit; but no adjournment of such a suit should be granted unless on very good grounds indeed. His lordship refused the application for adjournment, and said that the suit must be heard in its turn on the list.

HIGH COURT—August 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

218-83—M M Munshi—Thakker Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee and another, vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Tobin and C, C, L and O, B and B and Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

109-81—Ardesir and H—Jossbhoy Hormusjee Patell, vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—M H Khan—Part heard.

64-84—Thakurdas and D—The New Piece-goods Bazar Co vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little S F and N.

140-81—Little S F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

448-81—Jefferson B and D—The Luckmidas Khimjee S and W Co vs Motichund Huruckchund.

265-85—Chalk and W—Sadashew Gambhirchund vs Gopikisson Sudulsing and others.

Long Causes.

218-85—Tyabjee and D—Narayen Damodhur, vs Damodhur Narayen and others—J C Cama.—Part heard.

450-81—Hore C and B—Guja Prema and others, vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and B, and Tyabjee and D.

179-84—Chalk and W—Panachund Mooljee and others, vs Dewsey Malloo and others—Hore, C and B.

195-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Pitamber, vs Narron Mooljee—J C Cama.

152-81—Tyabjee and D—Jetha Bhima and others, vs Janardhen Wassudeo—Winter and B.

373-82—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Dewjee, vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Tariwala and another—J C Cama.

151-81—Tyabjee and D—Hurnath Roopajee and others, vs Janardhen Wassudeo—Winter and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

349-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne, G and S—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 22.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd July, 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Hon Order of the Bath:

To be an Hon Member of the Milty Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Hon Order, viz.:—Genl H H Prince Alexandre Louis George Frederic Emile of Hesse.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon Order, viz.:—The Rt Hon Genl Viscount Bridport, one of H M's Equerries.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon Order, viz.:—Capt A J Bigge, R Ay, Assist Keeper of H M's Privy Purse, and one of H H's Assist Private Secys.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 17.)

Admiralty, 21st July, 1885.

Engr A Palmer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 22nd July, 1885

In accordance with the provisions of H M Orders in Council of 22nd Feb 1870 and 29th Nov, 1879.—

Lieut E G Festing has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870.—

Chaplain the Revd B Ring, LL.D has been placed on the Retired List.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·690
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.	76·8
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	447
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during month	2·55
,, year	29·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Boundary Commission, wiring from Meshed on July 19, states:—Travellers tell us that Russia has occupied part of the left bank of the Heri Rud, which is Persian territory. This land she now treats as her own, and she is erecting storehouses and stationing troops there. All pretence of *ménagement* for Persian susceptibilities is thrown off, as Azud Doula, the Governor of Khorassan, forwards Russian interest with all his power. Raids by Turcomans in Russian employment are reported to have been carried out in Persian territory. The Russians stationed at Sarakhs childishly amuse themselves with rifle practice at targets representing English soldiers. The fortifications of Herat are proceeding satisfactorily. Captains Yate and Peacock are there, and are well treated. Sir J. Ridgeway, with Captain Durand and Major Holdich, of the Royal Engineers, will go there shortly, after which the camp will be moved into cooler quarters. The Ameer has published a proclamation of his absolute alliance with the English, our friends and foes being his. He has ordered a salute of 101 guns to be fired and the city to be illuminated on the occasion of the proclamation of his receipt of the honour of G.C.S.I. The rumours of risings or rebellions in Turkestan are unfounded, and the Afghans declare them to be inventions of Ali Khan.

The *Standard's* correspondent with the Frontier Commission, telegraphing viâ Teheran, says:—The Russian forces have crossed the Heri Rood from Pul-i-Khatun to the Persian side of the river. They have not only taken possession of a caravanserai close to the stream, but have pushed inland and occupied positions fully ten miles to the west of the river. While the commander at Pul-i-Khatun is thus engaged in deliberate violation of the Shah's dominions, the authorities at Penjdeh are still face to face with a grave epidemic. The mortality among the soldiers is great.

I have now had an opportunity of examining the country between the Keshef Rood (River Keshef) and Sarakhs as also the line of route from Kelat-i-Nadiri to Meshed. I have formed a most favourable opinion of its capabilities. In my opinion, the population are virtually independent of Persian authority. There is no attempt at controlling them on the part of the Shah's officers, and though taxes are paid they are extremely trifling in amount.

The same correspondent sends the following, which bears upon the attitude of the Ameer;—The Ameer has sent out a proclamation in Herat, announcing that he has received from the Government of India the dignity of a Grand Commander of the Star of India, and declaring that in virtue of this he is entitled to the aid of an army from India whenever military help is necessary for the defence of his interests. The connection between the honour done to the Ameer and his claims on the resources of the Indian Empire are, of course, fanciful; but the importance attached by our ally to the distinction conferred on him is noteworthy. To bring the significance of the installation thoroughly home to the minds of the people of Herat, the Ameer has directed that the event shall be celebrated by a general illumination, and has ordered a salute of 101 guns to be fired. Meanwhile it is a matter of satisfaction to hear from Captain Yate and Captain Peacock, who have safely arrived at Herat, that everything is tranquil and that confidence prevails.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* learns on good authority that the Ameer's troops are at present disposed as follows:—At Herat and between that place and Ghorian, about 10,000 men; in the neighbourhood of Zulfikar, about 11,000 men with a large artillery force; at Mainmea 6,000 men; at Andchui, 8,000 men; at Cundus, 5,000 men. The bulk of the remaining troops are at Cabul and Candahar.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent telegraphed on 17th June:—Although there was no precise information here yesterday as to the real cause of the sudden depression of Russian funds on the foreign Exchanges, it soon leaked out that something else had happened on the Afghan borders, tending to ruffle somewhat the smooth course of the negotiations between England and Russia. Only very few persons were aware of the facts, and these were unfortunately bound to secrecy. The treatment of the Persian servant in English employment who was captured on the Russo-Persian frontier has already been explained by the Russian Government. It would appear that any English credentials which the Persian may have had upon him when he went in search of Mr Finn's missing mule were never seen by the Russian authorities; and he was released as soon as the fact of his being in the service of an Englishman became known. In any case it appears that the value of the Russian rouble abroad is to-day returning to about its normal figure so that we are left to suppose on this ground, uncertain though it be, that the fresh incident in question will not cause any great trouble between the two Governments. M. de Giers came up from Oranienbaum to the Foreign Office yesterday for the first time since the Emperor's return from his excursion four days ago, and Sir Edward Thornton had a long interview with his Excellency in the afternoon. Besides the rumours confirming what I have more than once reported during the last two or three weeks, to the effect that the domestic affairs of the Ameer are very threatening, it is clear that the difficulty of agreeing as to what is understood by both sides as the position of Zulfikar which is to be occupied by the Afghans has become almost as great and puzzling as was the difficulty about the position of Penjdeh on the Kushk. The following extraordinary statement in to-day's *Journal de St. Petersbourg* shows to what extremity the contention has now come. The argument of the organ of the Foreign Office appears to be something of this kind:—"It is true we agreed to let the Afghans have the position of Zulfikar, but what we meant by that position is very different from what you English appear to have regarded under that name. We meant only the pastures in the valley, whereas you now want the passes as well, which we never intended to give up." The *Journal* says:—It is very necessary to specify what is meant by Zulficar in order to rectify the false notions in the public Press. If we take the map recently drawn by Captain Peacock of the land between the Heri Rud and the Murghab, we find under the name Zulficar, and marked with an asterisk, a valley lying between the Heri Rud and the foot of the mountains. We are therefore led to believe that it is on the subject of this position thus indicated that England has entered into engagements with and on behalf of the Ameer. At least this was what Russia understood under the denomination of Zulficar when she agreed in principle to abandon this position to the Ameer. It could not be supposed that England had entered into engagements with the Afghans with regard to the defiles which, leaving the position in question, stretch eastward, and which at the present moment are the subject of negotiations between the two Governments."

Two days later the same correspondent writes:—The telegrams from London of Thursday last, giving an account of Russo-Afghan affairs, were published here only yesterday, and those of Friday appear to-day, so that the difficulties of keeping abreast of the news as to the Afghan frontier negotiations and incidents are immensely increased. The recent pacifying remarks of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* will no doubt have made their appearance in London through official sources. To-day's issue of the same journal contains another paragraph, complimenting the London Press on the intelligence, received here by telegraph, that most of its organs have now returned to a calmer appreciation of the situation. "Both St. Petersburg and London," says the Journal, "are still inspired by most pacific sentiments, and are redoubling their efforts to settle the disputed points in an amicable manner." The concluding remarks take the form of a short lecture to the foreign Press on the grave responsibility incurred in publishing alarming and ill-considered news and opinions that only disturb the even course of international business.

It is not believed here that the recent Russian reinforcements sent towards Zulfikar have been at all considerable, and the despatch of fresh troops may be accounted for to a certain extent by the increasing sickness and mortality among those who have already been for some time stationed on the frontier. Very large hospital accommodation is now being provided on this account. According to the *Novoe Vremya*, the reinforcement of the Russian troops is only the natural answer to the concentration and movement of the Afghan forces, and to the English intentions as to Herat. The best way to insure that Russia shall maintain the *status quo*, intimates this blustering journal, is for the Afghan Ameer to stay quietly at home in Cabul, and enter into a detailed agreement with Russia on the subject of Candahar and Herat. The following paragraph from a letter in the *Moscow Gazette*, dated Tashkend, at the beginning of last month, gives some idea of the preparations already made for war in the Turkestan province. The writer says:—"War was considered here as irrevocably decided upon. It was even known what troops were to form the detachment from Turkestan. The battalions ordered from Tashkend were to be replaced by others from Viernoe. The latter started from Viernoe in great haste, and one of the battalions will enter this town to-morrow, followed by a regiment of Cossacks. Many local merchants have despatched transports of provisions along the expected track of the troops, and the officers have made preparations for the campaign by selling their furniture purchasing horses, &c. Although the expected official orders did not follow, the Tashkend troops were quite ready to take the field in two or three days."

A Tiflis, telegram announces:—Major-General Bayeff, who has been charged by the Minister of Finance to make a tour on the Russo-Persian and Russo-Afghan frontiers, in order to inquire into the possibility of extending trade in those regions, will start on his mission in September next.

On the 21st July in the House of Commons Mr. Morgan Lloyd asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had seen the following paragraph in the *Standard* newspaper of the 20th inst., namely: "There is some reason for believing that, although Russia is so persistent in her demand with regard to Zulfikar, the real object coveted is Meruchak. A proposition is not unlikely to be made for a concession to the Russian claims in the latter quarter, in return for the recognition of the Ameer's rights at the former place;" and if it was the intention of the Government to make or entertain such a proposition.

Lord R. Churchill who made the reply said: No proposition of the kind indicated in the question has been made to her Majesty's present Government. Her Majesty's present Government have no intention of making such a proposal.

Mr. Lloyd: Are they prepared to entertain it if made by Russia?

Lord R. Churchill: That is a very hypothetical question, which I will not attempt to answer.

THE ZULFIKAR PASS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The *Times*, in giving the following topographical description of Zulfikar and its neighbourhood, asserts that every body who remembers that the retention of Zulfikar was the price paid by Russia for the surrender of Penjdeh will agree that the Ameer is justified in expecting us to preserve for him the whole extent, and not a mere mutilated fragment, of the pass and place which goes by the name of Zulfikar.

"Zulfikar, named after Zu-al-fakar, the sword of Mahomed, which passed into the possession of Ali, the great saint of the Shiahs, and which was the sure giver of victory, is the ford across the Heri Rud most favoured by the Turcoman raiders in days gone by, and the place at which Kilich Khan, the wise minister of Yar Mahomed, built one of his towers to watch and check the incursions of the Teke and Salor marauders on the threshold of Herat territory. The Zulfikar defile does not appear to be of any very great military importance, except for a purpose which we shall explain further on, although it has always been noteworthy as affording a means of communication between a force advancing up the Heri Rud and a flanking column moving on the parallel line through Adam Ulan, Kangruali, and Akrobat to Gulran. West of the Kangruali basin, which contains the salt lakes, on the importance of which to the Turcomans the Russians have laid so much stress, are the two sandstone ridges pierced by the Zulfikar defiles. A sort of narrow valley intervenes between the base of the first range and the heights bounding the Kangruali basin on the west. It was down this hollow from Adam Ulan that the old Turcoman alamans used to come on their way into Persia. There is also another broken valley between these ranges of sandstone, and about nine miles up this valley, and consequently away from the Zulfikar road, are the wells of Mulla Hairan Taka. The raiding parties used, after their long ride into Persia, sometimes as far as Meshed, to halt sometimes at these valley wells, and the valley is closed both at the northern extremity and at the southern by a tower which is called Dangli. These towers were posts of vigilance rather than of protection. Between three and five miles north of Mulla Hairan Taka is a gap or "dahan" in the sandstone range, and there is a similar fissure at the southern extremity of this valley, which is also south of the Zulfikar Pass. The tower at the southern extremity of this broken valley, which, as it were, bisects the Zulfikar Pass, is named Zakli, and is also called on Captain Peacocke's map Mulla Hairan Taka of which the Russians are now making as much use as they did a short time ago of the salt lakes of Kangruali, is situated on the alaman road from Aden Ulan to Zulfikar, about 17 or 18 miles south-west of the former place and 13 or 14 north-east of the latter. As already stated, it is nine miles north of the Zulfikar Pass. Mulla Hairan Taka consists of nothing more than three wells, situated in a ravine about 100 yards to the right of the road. The water level in each was found by our surveyors to be 15ft. from the surface of the ground, and the wells contained from 15ft. to 27ft. of water, and varied in diameter from 2ft. to 3ft.

With regard to the Zulfikar Pass itself, we may say that approaching it from the Afghan side it is 400 yards wide, with precipitous sides of 400ft. or 500ft., rising to the plateau which skirts the Heri Rud, and which is only pierced at considerable distances by practicable passes or routes. Of these the two principal are the Garmab near Pul-i-Khatun and the Zulfikar. The former has been definitively transferred to Russia, the latter has been diplomatically recognized as forming part of the Ameer's possessions, although the ratification awaits completion. To return to the Pass it is two or three miles long, and although at its entrance a quarter of a mile wide, it very soon narrows, and at one point it is not more than 30 yards wide, and as its sides are throughout precipitous it could very easily be held by a small body of brave men against a much larger force. The Pass is strictly speaking a ravine or defile, but at the same time our surveyors have reported that it could very easily be made quite practicable for artillery. In fact they have reported as much, with hardly an exception, of all the passes across the Paropamisus into the plain of Herat. This fact reveals the reason of the anxiety of the Russians to obtain possession of the Pass, which they now represent as being necessary to their communications with Akrobat, although from time immemorial the route to that place from Sarakhs has been by way of Adam Ulan and Kangruali. In order to understand the question better it must be remembered that the right bank of the Heri Rud is a steep plateau, which is only pierced at rare intervals. The advance of an army by the left bank up to a certain point is easy, but there it is blocked, or at all events rendered extremely difficult by the stony plateau which lies north of Kafir Kala. The Zulfikar ford and pass afford the convenient means of crossing from the left bank to the right, and of reaching the valley of Herat by the Khombou Pass, which can also be traversed with artillery. There is no doubt that the original intention of the Russians was to move forward by the left or Persian side of the river upon Kafia Kala, and that it is only recent surveys which have led them to regard the Zulfikar Pass as of such peculiar importance.

The agreement concluded by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville specified that in return for the cession of Penjdeh the Afghan frontier should be drawn on the Heri Rud "at a point north of Zulfikar." There is no possibility of quibbling about so clear and simple a definition as this, for it assigned whatever might be termed Zulfikar, whether pass, valley, or ford, to the Ameer. In fact the Russian papers even now concede the whole point, for the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is instructed to say that "if we take the map recently drawn by Captain Peacocke of the territory comprised between the Heri Rud and the Murghab river, we find the name Zulfikar marked with an asterisk assigned to the valley between the Heri Rud and the foot of the mountains. It is to be inferred, therefore, that it is in regard to the position thus indicated that engagements have been entered into by England with the Ameer. It was thus, indeed, that Russia understood the term 'Zulfikar,' when she consented in principle to abandon this position to the Ameer. It cannot be supposed, however, that England has deemed it possible to make engagements with the Afghans in regard to the defiles which stretch in an easterly direction from the position in question, and which continue at the present moment to form the subject of negotiation between the two Governments." If we may accept this statement as expressing with any degree of accuracy the views of the Czar's Government we have the fact established that the Russians assent to the surrender of "the valley between the Heri Rud and the foot of the mountains," but seek to exclude the Afghans from the defiles leading from it in an easterly direction, and by means of which communications could alone be kept up. Moreover, the Russian troops are stationed in this valley, or at some spot very close to it, and our special correspondent described in his letter which we published on the 3d. inst., how the Russians had compelled the Afghans to retire from it in order to avoid a hostile collision. His words were "The Russians were always inviting them to fight, and trying to provoke a row in every possible way. They kicked over their stacks of firewood, and said that if they would not fight they had no business there, and would be made prisoners of." The Afghans have every reason to dread the proximity of Russian troops, but if Russia admits their right to the valley between the river and the mountains there can be no disputing their possession of the Zulfikar Pass.

With regard to the relative positions of the Russian and Afghan forces it is difficult to speak with precision for although the Russian troops at or near Zulfikar do not number less than 1,500 and possibly more there are several other detachments lower down the river at Pul-i-Khatun and elsewhere. The Afghans themselves have no corresponding force wherewith they might oppose a Russian advance, having wisely concentrated their attention on the immediate defences of Herat, but their outposts are to be found at Karez Elias, Chihil Gaz, Gulran, Ramani Behisht, and other places in the Nahalsheni Pass. The Ameer's authority is visible and a reality in this region. The Zulfikar Pass is as necessary to him on the side of the Heri Rud as Maruchak on that of the Murghab. Were it surrendered to Russia as Penjdeh was, the road would be opened for Russian troops to Kuhsan and Herat and here the mischief would be the greater as no second post of vantage offers itself such as Maruchak in the rear of Penjdeh. The importance of Zulfikar is two-fold. It supplies the only means of communication between a force marching up the Heri Rud, and another body of troops moving on the parallel line through Adam Ulan, Kangruali, and Akrobat upon Gulran. The Zulfikar Pass also provides the easiest and most convenient mode of transferring an army from the left bank of the Heri Rud to the right in an advance on Herat. The Ameer Abdurrahman had consequently practical reasons on his side when he dwelt so emphatically on the importance of Zulfikar and there can be no question of minimizing his rights in this quarter, which are based on natural justice enhanced by the moral sanction of a ratification.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup.** It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

MR. H. M. STANLEY ON SLAVERY IN THE SOUDAN.

A meeting, convened by the committee of the British and Foreign Antislavery Society, was held on Wednesday, July 22, at the Mansion House, in furtherance of the raising of a fund to the memory of General Gordon, whose anti-slavery work in the Soudan has hitherto received no public recognition. The meeting, which was very largely attended, was presided over in the early part by the Lord Mayor, and afterwards by Sir T. Fowell Buxton. Among the speakers was Mr. H. M. Stanley. He said he hoped that Gordon's great example would to something being done to rescue the provinces of the Soudan from their impending fate. Gordon dreamed, and brooded, and proposed in his loneliness at Khartoum remedies for the suppression of the slave-trade; but God disposed otherwise:—All had retired, as it were with veiled eyes from the dismal theatre. Ministers had relinquished every thought of protracting the agony of the struggle with the fateful fanatic of Kordofan. Their greatest general had retired with drooping plumes and dimmed renown from the contest; though our soldiers had won the admiration of the world by their matchless valour and unyielding fortitude. To commemorate one of the most memorable and tragic episodes in British history, and one of the most unique geniuses that ever the country produced, the nation proposed to erect a seaman's hospital in an obscure Oriental seaport. Then, after vacillating, hesitating, and veering about various other propositions, they had finally resolved to raise a Gordon Boys' Camp, or school, or something or other; and doubtless they would have a Gordon dressing-bag, or collar, or hat, to still more testify their admiration of their illustrious countryman who perished, as he said in almost his last words, "while doing the best I could for the honour of my country." To this peerless man's memory something more was due, not only from the Government of the nation for whom he lost his life, but from the people. Not only in some public place, as the Embankment near the Egyptian obelisk, or in Trafalgar-square near that other pious soldier Havelock, but within one of the noblest cathedrals of the British Empire, or in its glorious Abbey should some place be found where, inscribed on a marble pedestal or tablet those noble words should be engraved—"I have done the best I could for the honour of our country. Good-bye!" What should the people, apart from the Government, do in honour of the grand life lost at their behest? Did it not strike them now that they who urged him to his death in that almost hopeless contest, single-handed as he was, against the united savage hosts of North Central Africa, should take up the work he yearned to his death-day to accomplish—namely, to do what they could wisely and prudently to rescue the tribes of the Southern Bahr Gazelle from the doom which surely awaited them if help such as they could give was withheld. Those who professed to lament the hero could not prove their sincerity better than by carrying out his intentions. But how? On the Congo there were several Christian missions of various denominations which were initiated without ostentatious appeals. Supposing, taking courage from what these were doing, a beginning was made at the head of navigation on the Biyerre, an affluent of the Congo, and friendly relations established as the missionaries had done, and a depot built to maintain communications with Europe. The next station should be at the point where there was certain proof that the most southerly posts of the Egyptian troops were established, where a halt should be ordered until the presence of their Commissioner was understood to be for the native good, and the aborigines had felt that his arrival presaged no harm to them, when their revelations of the events which had occurred within their knowledge would enlighten him as to his future course. The distance to that field where their Commissioner halted for earnest work was 6,200 miles from the Mansion House. For 6,000 miles of that distance he might travel as safely almost as from London to Liverpool. There would be left about 200 miles which, if not accessible to their Commissioner, would prove him to be only an imprudent bungler. If they would free their skirts from dishonour and the stains which the past two years had left, they would assist the Anti-Slavery Society in this work, which alone was practicable in the present state of affairs. A resolution expressing solicitude on account of the continued increase of the slave-trade in the Valley of the Nile was carried; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL HEWETT.

Admiral Sir Wm. Hewett has been entertained at dinner by the Empire Club, Grafton-street. Viscount Bury presided, and among those present were the Earl of Northbrook, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Lord Brabourne, Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, Mr. E Ashley, M. P., Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. A. Bartlett, M.P., Consul General E H. Hewett, Major Mills, Captain Annesley, Colonel Ross, Captain Clarke, Commander Bruce, and Mr. Nordenfelt. After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, the Chairman gave the "Army and Navy," to which Sir Henry Keppel and Sir Owen Lanyon responded.

The Chairman then proposed. "The health of Admiral Sir William Hewett." He congratulated the gallant officer on the manner in which he had upheld the honour of his country. From that Club they had sent forth Sir William Hewett, armed with their approval, backed by the good wishes of his countrymen, knowing that he would do well, and they welcomed him back knowing that he had done well. (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir Wm. Hewett briefly returned thanks. Referring to recent naval movements in the Red Sea, he said he had at one time found himself a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, and next an Ambassador to King John of Abyssinia. The way in which he had managed the last mission was certainly satisfactory, for he had got back again to the coast. (Laughter and cheers.) Since his return home nothing had given him greater pleasure than being entertained by the members of the Empire Club and meeting the late First Lord of the Admiralty, under whose reign during the whole time he was in the East Indies he had served. The wonderful arrangements which were made during the late Russian scare would give confidence to any naval commander. But the scare had apparently gone by, and he was glad [illegible] find himself back again in the Empire Club, [illegible] which he hoped prosperity would ever atten[illegible] (Cheers.)

The Chairman proposed "The Empire."

The Earl of Northbrook, in response, dwelt u[illegible] the great part which naval officers play in con[illegible] ing together and compacting the different par[illegible] the British Empire, and made special referen[illegible] the distinguished services of Admiral Sir Wi[illegible] Hewett, who had performed successfully a [illegible] complicated diplomatic mission, about which [illegible] peared to have entertained some nervous app[illegible] sions. (Laughter.) In consequence of the able [illegible] which Sir William Hewett had fulfilled his [illegible] it did appear that important politi[illegible] conseq[illegible] might be the result, and that by th[illegible] tion[illegible] King of Abyssinia the garrison of K[illegible] which they had been so long anxiou[illegible] relieved. (Cheers.)

A ROYAL BANKRUPT[illegible]

A royal bankruptcy is threatened [illegible]
King Ludwig's eccentricities were o[illegible]
his family and courtiers so long as[illegible]
dunned by creditors. A Paris c[illegible]
writes:—"King Ludwig is now oblig[illegible]
to pay his debts, and he shows no d[illegible]
leave off building castles. Out of the se[illegible]
he has been engaged only one is fin[illegible]
was begun by his grandfather. A w[illegible]
artisans are still busy at six others. [illegible]
passes the finest portions of Versa[illegible]
fountains excel all others in the worl[illegible]
Louis XIV. style. The other residen[illegible]
or Feudal. King Ludwig's inherited [illegible]
vast that it was only within the la[illegible]
that he began to feel what his ar[illegible]
operatic fancies cost him. He patro[illegible]
in the most extravagant manner; [illegible]
treasurer ventured to hint that the e[illegible]
great, King Ludwig answered th[illegible]
Wagnerian operas was not so co[illegible]
consort would be. A year ago it wa[illegible]
sible to go on without borrowing [illegible]
sterling on the King's Civil Li[illegible]
guaranteed by the heirs to be he[illegible]
More money is wanted. The Kin[illegible]
incensed at his having spent all th[illegible]
borrow, and creditors are clamoro[illegible]
Regency is demanded. Prince B[illegible]
to bring South Germany in[illegible]
with North, is greatly int[illegible]
this; and as Prince Hohe[illegible]
cently went to Varzin, is a Bav[illegible]
the few political men with who[illegible]
deigns to converse, he will be [illegible]
Chancellor a sound opinion ab[illegible]
some years ago, the King was stu[illegible]
ture of Versailles, he was the gu[illegible]
Ambassador, who pushed his co[illegible]
because King Ludwig is a woma[illegible]
the Princess Hohenlohe away fro[illegible]

THE LAUDERDALE [illegible]

The House of Lords met o[illegible]
mittee for Privileges, the Earl [illegible]
chair, to proceed with the furth[illegible]
this case.

This was the case of Frederic[illegible]
major in the Bengal Staff C[illegible]
Army in India, in support o[illegible]
Majesty to admit his successio[illegible]
he is of right entitled to the[illegible]
Lauderdale, Viscount Lauder[illegible]
land, Lord of Thirlestane, and[illegible]
Boultoun in the peerage of S[illegible]
petition has been presented b[illegible]
Gibson-Maitland, who also c[illegible]
question. Their lordships no[illegible]
the claimant.

The Earl of Selborne.—Th[illegible]
the single question whether [illegible]
grandfather, Lieutenant-Colo[illegible]
brother of the seventh Ear[illegible]
lawfully married in New Yo[illegible]
1772, to Mary M'Adam, m[illegible]
That being proved, everyt[illegible]
was by birth a domiciled [illegible]
retained his domicile of ori[illegible]
his marriage the children, [illegible]

and though the marriage was solemnized abroad thereby become legitimate. The onus of proving a change of domicile, *animo et facto*, lies entirely upon those who assert it. As to the *factum*, there is nothing but military service under the Crown of Great Britain for some years in British North America and residence in New York in connexion with the duties of that service for some time before and at the time of the marriage and until the death which happened two days afterwards. He had been an officer in the British Army from 1744, holding from 1752 a commission as captain in the 4th Regiment, which he retained until his death. From 1760 to 1763 he was Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces at Quebec, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was not afterwards in active service. In 1763 he was reduced, but in 1764 he applied for and obtained the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General to the British forces in North America, and he retained that appointment until he died. These are facts certainly not indicative in themselves of a change of domicile; and on the contrary they are at least *prima facie* unfavourable to it, though it is not necessary to say that a residence even under such circumstances for several years in New York might not possibly be sufficient, if accompanied and explained by clear proof of an intention to settle there permanently, *sine animo revertendi*. But there is no trace of any such intention. It cannot be inferred from his acceptance of shares in several Crown grants of lands in British North America granted to reduced officers or others by way of reward for military services, but on which lands he never settled or resided or appears to have ever contemplated settlement or residence. Nor can it be inferred from his becoming a shareholder in certain mining adventures in British North America, in the business or management of which he never took or appears to have contemplated taking any active part. His letters to his brother Lord Lauderdale and other members of his family in Great Britain, which were frequent, appear to me to be altogether opposed to the notion that he had any idea of settling permanently in the province of New York or of relinquishing his domicile of origin. He clung with much tenacity to his *status* as a British officer. In 1768 he wrote to his brother Alexander, expressing his wish to sell the commissions which he then held, and to purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment, remaining Adjutant-General; and again, in December, 1769, expressing his wish to be sent out to the East Indies in command of troops. In September, 1771, he addressed a petition to the Crown stating that he was suffering under an illness which he was told would soon prove mortal, and asking leave, in consideration of his long service and those of his family who served the Crown in the first offices of State for nine generations, to sell his company and to remain Adjutant-General with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army which he then enjoyed, that in case he should recover he might continue to serve the King without loss of rank. That request was refused in January, 1772. In February 1772 being then on leave at Charlestown, he wrote to his brother Alexander expressing a wish that the Prime Minister would appoint him Collector of the port of Charlestown, giving as his reason—"I am told by my doctors that this is the only climate I can live in, and that I shall never be able to serve as a soldier," and adding, "but you will please to observe that I would not accept of being governor anywhere to the northward for I could not live, and if he refuses it I must remain as I am, for I may never find such an opportunity in my lifetime." "Remaining as I am" did not mean domiciled in New York, to the northward; and in Charlestown or anywhere to the south he never had any settled home or residence. It is not because a critical state of health may oblige a man to go or to remain with the purpose of dying abroad that he can be held to have abandoned, either *animo* or *facto* his domicile of origin. I leave my noble and learned friend Lord Watson to deal with the suggestion that a marriage solemnized within two days of a man's death, when he was suffering from a mortal disease of which he died, does not by the law of Scotland so legitimize children previously born as to enable them to succeed to the heritage by descent in preference to remoter heirs. It is enough for me to say that this suggestion was admitted to be without support from authority. Such authority as there is upon the point appears to me to be against it, and no principle has been explained on which your Lordships can reasonably be asked now, for the first time, to lay this down as the law of Scotland. The sole question, then, is whether there is sufficient proof of a lawful marriage of Richard Maitland to Mary M'Adam on the 11th of July, 1772. That there was a marriage, in fact, by a clergyman and according to the rites of the Church of England is proved beyond doubt by the statement in writing made within six months afterwards by Dr. Ogilvie, the clergyman who actually solemnized it. That statement is good evidence by the law of Scotland, and as such was properly received by your Lordships. Being evidence, it must have weight, unless there is proof or reasonable ground for presumption to the contrary. Reasonable ground for presumption to the contrary there is none, for the statement must have been either true or fraudulent. The truth was necessarily within Dr. Ogilvie's own knowledge. He was a respectable man; officiating minister of one of the principal Episcopal churches in New York. No motive for fraud on his part can be suggested, and fraud is not to be presumed. And so far from their being contrary evidence, the statement [illegible] would be exp[illegible]rd Ma[illegible] [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

THE general tone of business here continues quiet and uneventful. Cotton has shown greater firmness in Liverpool within the past few days, but it has not led to any increase in the export demand here nor indeed to a change in prices. Wheat meets a rather better enquiry of late consequent on slightly firmer accounts from home, and Linseed is dearer, but the limited extent of supplies preclude an active business. Imports retain about their previous level of prices and an average volume of trade is passing, but there would be more confidence evinced were the rainfall nearer an average. It is not that the crop accounts from the interior are discouraging, on the contrary as will be seen from the Chamber of Commerce reports given below they are in the main decidedly cheerful, but people are apt to be influenced by their more immediate surroundings, and a total fall of only 30 inches to date in Bombay and neighbourhood, is enough to prevent dealers feeling quite comfortable as to the future. Money continues easy, Sterling Exchange fairly steady, Government Paper firm, and shares tending better. Freights have settled down to a level of 20s. from which no material fluctuation takes place, but there have been rather more engagements making latterly.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	4,94,182
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	4,92,460
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	16,16,398
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	15,746
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,45,810
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,23,771
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,73,706
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	18,17,386

These figures would appear to indicate that the exchange banks have been employing their funds more freely again during the past week, but the position of the bank is so strong that the reduction of 18 lakhs in the Cash Balance has no effect on the open market, in which money is still obtainable at 2 per cent on Government Paper.

EXCHANGE.—Business in sterling for this mail opened on the level of 1s. 6 13-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 6 31-32d. for 3 months' Credit bills, but on Thursday owing to the biddings in London for the Council drawings having elicited 1s.6 29-32d. for 10 lakhs, an advance of 1-16d. on the previous week, rates hardened up 1-32d. all round. Since then the tone of the market has been slightly easier again, but with the exception of bank telegraphic being reduced 1 32d. no change has taken place, closing quotations being :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6 13-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 25-32d. to 13-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 29-32d.
Do.	4	,,	1s. 6 15-16d.
Do.	6	,,	1s 7d.
Credits	3	,,	1s. 7d.
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7¼d.
Documents	3	,,	1s. 7 1-32d.
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7 5-32d.
France	3	,,	2·01
Do.	6	,,	2·02½

The transactions of the week have been considerable for this time of year. Rather more private paper has been offering, and a fair amount of bank bills has been contracted for especially forward delivery. This latter is the week point in the market as judging from the state of the home produce markets, the demand for remittance is likely to be in excess of the private bills making for some few months to come.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market showed great steadiness at the time last mail left, and for Fours the quotation remained at Rs. 98½ ready, Rs. 98¼ forward. On Thursday, however, a slight scare was caused by the news that both the Russians and the Afghans were concentrating troops on the frontier. Speculators came out for a time as strong sellers and business for delivery in a month was done as low as Rs. 97 5-16, ready paper touching Rs. 98. A recovery set in the same day however, and rates have since gradually improved until we new quote Rs. 98⅜ ready, Rs. 98¼ forward. Fours-and-a-half have remained nominally at par throughout.

At the close the tone to-day is not strong, why it is at a first glance somewhat difficult to say, as the amount of ready paper available is very small, while the [illegible] of the money market would

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CROP REPORTS.

AGRA—Cotton plants flourishing.

CAWNPORE—Cotton plants want fine weather; slightly damaged by too much rain.

NAGPORE—Prospects very satisfactory.

AMRAOTI—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

KHANGAUM—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Cotton plants in flower.

BARSI—Cotton plants flourishing.

BELLARY—Rain much needed generally.

HUBLI—Prices of grains rising.

DHULIA—Cotton plants want more rain.

JULGAON—All crops doing well, but more rain wanted generally.

BROACH—Cotton plants flourishing. Larger area sown this year. All Crops doing well.

WUDWAN—Cotton plants flourishing.

VERAMGAUM—Cotton sowing making good progress.

DHOLLERA—Cotton sowing making good progress, but retarded in low-lying fields owing to too much rain.

BHOWNUGGER—Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week B	1,523	5,128	4,026
Since 1st January B	974,395	1,509,676	1,487,876
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week B	4,767	4,532	2,730
Since 1st January B	663,617	1,111,506	1,152,281
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week B	782	3,742	1,425
Since 1st January B	52,056	82,934	61,763

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

			Per Candy.		per lb. C. &F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready		Rs. 198	=	4½d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 193	=	4⅜d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 185	=	4 7-16d.
Julgaum, Good	do.		,, 186	=	4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 179	=	4 5-16d.
Broach, Good	do.	(Nominal)	,, 210	=	5d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.		,, 206	=	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 201	=	4 13-16d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 195	=	4 21-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do.	(Nominal)	,, 200	=	4 25-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.		,, 195	=	4 21-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 189	=	4 17-32d.

WHEAT.—Supplies have been slightly larger this week, and the home demand being a shade more active a larger business has been done at an advance of As. 8 per Candy. We quote No. 1 Soft White Pessy at Rs, 26¼ to Rs. 26½, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 Rs. 24½, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24¼ to Rs. 24½, Laskari Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½, Hard Red Rs. 21 per Candy.

SEEDS—*Linseed* under the influence of light supplies and firmer accounts from home advanced at one time to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. but to-day is rather easier at Rs. 6-3½ to Rs. 6-4. *Rapeseed* is firmly held at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14½ for Brown Cawnpore.

The comparative impor of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	..	166,277	167,435	3:0,412
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	7,103,639	5,514,769	7,449,618
Linseed—For the week	,,	..	2?,253	16,053	51,591
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	4,299,320	3,478,654	3,518, 01
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	..	22,132	11,174	...
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	1,375,317	895,332	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	..	84	436	821
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	995,832	785,727	959,364

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-14
Carolas	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	240
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	106-11
Gold Leaf	,,	20-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	20-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	20

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th August, as compared with the statement of the 1st August :—

LIABILITIES.		Aug. 1. Rs.	Aug. 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		41,04,700	36,10,518
do. do. at Branches		22.07.240	26,99,700
Other Deposits		2,28,53,755	2,12,37.357
Post Bills		7,529	70,836
Cash Credits undrawn		10,08,714	10,88,331
		4,26,81.938	4,12,06,745
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities		40.59,046	40,74,792
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		25,79.678	26,08,670
Loans, on Security of do		18,93 977	21,39,787
Current Accounts. overdrawn		1,188	2,047
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,58.89.311	1,56,65.40
Stamps		22,671	22.617
Dead Stock	Rs. 5.72.145		
Amt. applied in reduction	2,6?,000		
		3,06,270	3,07,145
Cash Balances with Correspondents		9,85 951	12,59,657
Cash and Currency Notes		1,69,43.846	1,51,26,460
		4,26,81.938	4,12,06,745

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Legge, Lt-Col, Bl 9th Lanc, on general leave, from Umballa.

AUGUST 9.

Gardiner, Lt, 1st Dar L I, on leave, from England

Greene, Surg, Egypt, M Staff, on leave, from Alexandria.

Martin. Surg Major, Bl M S, en route to England.

Welman, Lt, By 13th N I, on leave, from Rajkote.

AUGUST 10.

Western, Maj, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

Sanders, Capt, R H A, on duty, from Poona.

Davidson, Lt, R E, on duty, from England.

ifford, Lt-Col, Bl 9th Cav, on duty, from Suakim.

rk, Major, Md D A A G, on leave, from Madras.

ddulph, Lt-Col, Bl Political, from leave, from England.

e Vismes de Ponthein, Lt, 2nd Bn Northampton egt, appointed probationer Indian S C, from ape Town, S Africa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

ton, Lt, 9th Boy Inf, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 10.

an, Lt, 13th Bo N I, on leave, to Ahmednugar.

. Lt. Bo Political Dept. on duty, to Bhuj.

MBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

ombay, August 11.

information of the Mounted Troop,
ent having resolved that the Corps
ipped and drilled as Mounted Infantry,
requested to attend at the Head
Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at
meet the Committee appointed at
held in the Chamber of Commerce
th June last.
drill in the Town Hall on Wednes-
12th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp. All
rticularly requested to attend.
foot drill for the Mounted Infantry
day, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at
e Town Hall. All members are
tend.
Colaba is available for practice for
olunteers every Wednesday and
further orders, from 4 p.m. to dark.
notify their intention not later than
ay they wish to fire, to allow of ar-
g made for markers, &c. Ammuni-
ned at Head Quarters on the same
t season, *i.e.*, at Re. 1-8 per 100, on
by the Adjutant.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MBAY GAZETTE
AND SUMMARY.

spatch by the Weekly Mail to
Europe.)
—As. 4 per Copy.

F CONTENTS.

FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS
—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF
GENERAL SUMMARY.

bay Port Trust Loan.
Volunteers' War Song—From the
n—Notes from Foochow.
n Guzerat—A Civil Servant Cen-
tesy.
Death of the Maharaja of Travan-
ressa at Junagarh—BOMBAY AND
k of Bombay.
ort of the Bombay Port Trust.
ence on an Engine-Driver—The
en's Relief Fund.
n at Bandora—The Hyderabad
tive Press—Home Remittances—
The Garrison at Suakim—
Service.
n—Caste in Public Institutions—
t—India and the General Elec-
RAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
The Indian Budget in Parlia-
on the Frontier.
The Bombay Municipal Con-
ities of Railway Travelling.
A Harsh Sentence—Portuguese
ction.
State Railways Under Com-
The Working of the Licence
nd Corea.
w Races—Bangalore Races.
glish Reclu e—Social Reform
ns of Palanpore—The Inade-
s.
Bombay Army Orders—Bom-
ers—Government of India
rders—COMMERCIAL INTEL-
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEAUFORT—July 14, at Camberley, the wife of Captain Beaufort, R A, of a daughter.

BYRCH—July 17, at Walmer, the wife of Captain E Berry Byrch, Royal Marine Light Infantry, H M S Hector, of a son.

GOLDNEY—July 12, at Southsea, the wife of Captain W H Goldney, R E, of a son.

WARDEN July 14, the wife of Lieut-Colonel F Warden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

D'ALTON—BIGGE-WITHER—July 14, at St Anthony's, Patrick W D'Alton to Marian Ellen, daughter of the late F O Bigge-Wither, Civil Surgeon, Tranquebar, Madras.

GRAHAM—WOOD—July 14, at St Stephen's, Gloucester-road, S W, Commander W H B Graham, R N, to Francis G Wood, daughter of George Wood, late 2nd Life Guards, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Sir G Wood, K C B, H E I C S.

HOPWOOD—SMITH-NEILL—July 8, at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, of No 47, Chancery-lane, eldest son of James Thomas Hopwood, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Alice, younger daughter of Captain Smith-Neill (late Royal Artillery), of Barnwell and Swindridgemuir, Ayrshire.

LEA—FRASER—July 11, at Merchiston, Edinburgh, John Henry Lea, of Parkfield, to Marion Louisa Warden, only daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel R Warden-Fraser, Bengal Army.

WHITE—NICHOLS—July 16, at Heavitree, near Exeter, Lieut Hans Thomas Fell White, R N, H M S Revenge, second son of the late Major H T F White (40th Regiment), of Kilbyrne, Doneraile, County Cork, to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Charles Nichols, Esq, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—July 11, at Amerley, Major W Alexander, late Bengal Light Cavalry.

BAX—July 18, at her residence, Orlebar, Old Charlton, Anne, widow of Captain Henry Bonham Bax, H E I C S, late Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

CADELL—July 14, at Sydenham, Lieut-General A T Cadell, R A (late Madras).

DIGBY—July 13, Colonel J A Digby, late Grenadier Guards, aged 59.

FLUDE—July 13, at Folkestone, General T P Flude, Colonel Commandant R A, aged 87.

GROUNDWATER—July 13, at Clapham, Mary Ellen, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel Groundwater, of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

HAILES—July 11, at Sironcha, near Cheltenham, Elizabeth A, beloved wife of Major-General C M Hailes, M S C, retired, aged 54.

MACMULLEN—July 14, at Otterbourne, Winchester, Harriet Anne (Annie), only daughter of the late Lieut Henry King Macmullen, of the Bengal Infantry, aged 33.

OWEN—July 3, at Bath, Colonel A G Owen, B S C, and formerly of the H E I C S B C S.

PREEDY—July 8, at Hadbury, H W Preedy, D L, F R C S, Lieut-Colonel, retired, Indian Army, aged 75.

RIDEOUT—July 11, at Southsea, Alice Ord, third daughter of Colonel F G Rideout, 21st M I, aged 8.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—August 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of a son.

HART—August 10, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of W. E. Hart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEWETT—GILDER—August 10, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Page and the Father of the Bride, George Burrowes Hewett, Travelling Auditor B. B. and C. I. Railway, fourth son of Major-General W. S. Hewett, Retired Bombay Army, to Georgina Matilda, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Gilder, Holy Trinity Church, Bombay.

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Opposite Watson's Hotel.

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N 3, HORNBY ROW,
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SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

ONE of the vacancies on the India Council has been filled up, Sir John Strachey succeeding Sir Barrow Ellis. The Bombay Presidency loses by this change a representative who was intimately acquainted with the circumstances and needs of Western India. Sir John Strachey's belief in the narrow gauge, which has done so much to retard the progress of Bombay trade, will not compensate for the new member's unacquaintance with the Presidency. Sir William Muir's seat will be vacant shortly, and it does not seem to be quite certain whether Sir H. S. Maine will continue on the Council. It is a matter of considerable importance to Bombay that in any new appointment the claims of this Presidency to be represented at the India Office should not be overlooked. Since Sir Barrow Ellis's retirement Bombay is wholly unrepresented in the Council. Sir Henry Rawlinson was a Bombay officer, but he has been absent from this Presidency for many years, and knows nothing about its present condition and newer life. So important a part of the Indian Empire should not be left unrepresented in London. Due provision would, we believe, have been made on the retirement of Sir Barrow Ellis, had it not been for the change of Government. Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin had strongly recommended Mr. Gibbs to Lord Kimberley as the fittest man to succeed Sir Barrow Ellis. Like the latter, Mr. Gibbs has an intimate acquaintance with the Bombay Presidency, while he served on the Viceregal Council after his term of office on the Bombay Council. It was understood that while Mr. Gibbs succeeded Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir W. Muir's seat would be reserved for Sir John Strachey, as a N.-W.P. man. The change of Ministry appears to have operated unexpectedly and somewhat hardly in the case of Mr. Gibbs, who, though not a Liberal, was recommended by two Liberal Viceroys for the first vacancy on the Council, while a Conservative Secretary of State has appointed another to the particular seat which would certainly have been his but for the recent political changes. The concern of Bombay is, of course, to secure representation on the Council. It is to be hoped that in providing a successor to Sir William Muir, Lord Randolph Churchill will give effect to the recommendation of Lord Dufferin as well as the preceding Viceroy, which, if carried out, will satisfy the interests of this Presidency in the matter.

THE wordy war that has been raging in England between moderation and total abstinence has naturally enough found its echo in India. Similar arguments to those brought forward by Archdeacon Farrar in England are gathered together in long letters addressed to the editor of the *Pioneer* by Dr. Sherman-Big, Mr. Gelson Gregson, secretary of the S. T. A. Association, and other supporters of total abstinence ; while Lord Bramwell's side of the question is not left without support in the columns of the same newspaper. Indeed, the question is in some ways more important in India than in England. The long discussions on the subject have left many questions undecided. Is it a useful assistance to brain-workers ? Sir James Paget declares that he would maintain that, as far as he can judge of the brain-work of different persons, they have done the best and most who have habitually and temperately taken alcoholic drinks. But Archdeacon Farrar can quote in reply the equally authoritative opinion of Sir Henry Thompson, who says, " Of all people I know who cannot stand alcohol, the brain-workers can do so least ;" and of Sir W. Gull, who gave evidence before the House of Lords Committee against the idea that intellectual work cannot be so well done without alcohol. Who shall decide when doctors disagree ? The only point established after all that has been said on both sides seems to be that the one undoubted recommendation of alcohol is that it is pleasant ; that, to use the old Biblical expression, it maketh glad the heart of man. This good effect is in India more important than it is at home. All over the world it is probable that among the rich the pleasures of the table are far more dependent on good drink than on good meat. At any rate, this is very distinctly the case in India. For here almost all kinds of food are inferior in quality to the viands that appear on European tables. Our mutton is lean, our fowls are tasteless, our beef is considered absolutely unsafe by many medical authorities, and in the way of game we have nothing to compare with the venison, the partridges, the grouse, and the pheasants that come from English parks and preserves. And not only are the viands of an Indian dinner table inferior in quality, but also our appetites, dulled by the hot climate, are unable to do them even such justice as they deserve. But with our drink the exact contrary is the case. The same heat that spoils our appetite sharpens our thirst, and if we are only willing to pay for it we can get as good wine in Bombay as anywhere else in the world. On the other hand, it must be allowed that if wine gives greater pleasure in a tropical than in a temperate climate, its evil effects are aggravated in the same proportion. It has long been acknowledged that intemperance far more rapidly impairs the health in India than in colder northern climes. On these two grounds the arguments for and against the use of alcohol are stronger in India than they are in England. There is, however, one condition of great importance in favour of total abstinence that loses a large amount of its force when applied to Anglo-Indians living in India. It is urged that even those who can drink in moderation should totally abstain as an example and encouragement to the vast majority who, being unable to resist temptation, ruin their constitutions or commit all kinds of crimes under the influence of strong drink. This argument must have great weight with any one who considers the amount of evil caused by excessive drinking among the lower classes in England. In polite circles there has been an immense improvement in the direction of sobriety since the days when three-bottle squires were regarded as respectable members of society. But among the working classes in England drunkenness does not seem to have sensibly diminished since last century, and the appalling amount of crime due to this one cause is a disgrace to the nation. The evil is so great that many good men, who have no fear of ever being tempted to drink more than is good for them, have taken the pledge in order that they may do all they can by example as well as precept to win the masses from the beer shop and the gin palace. In India the state of affairs is very different. The majority of Europeans in this country are too well educated to be easily tempted to ruinous habits of excess. No doubt, sailors visiting the port are occasionally drunk and disorderly in the streets, but they are not likely to be affected by the example of the residents, with whom they seldom come into close contact. All that can be done for them by the general public is to build attractive coffee houses in convenient places, so that the wandering sailor may not be forced to take refuge in the grog shop for want of a better place wherein to refresh his mind and body. This good office has been performed, as far as funds have allowed, by the Young Men's Christian Association, which, besides its head-quarters near the Apollo-bunder, has a reading and refreshment-room at Prince's Dock for the benefit of the sailors who come on shore there. And a similar work is about to be undertaken by the Harbour Mission in connection with St. Nicholas' Church, which is raising funds for the erection of a commodious recreation room in the heart of the Dock district. If we now turn from the European to the native communities, we see that in that direction still less can be effected by examples of total abstinence on the part of Europeans. In the first place, speaking generally, drunkenness is by no means a prevalent vice among the natives of this country. Among the great crowds that collect at the ordinary sacred festivals it is rare to notice the presence of a single drunken man or woman. The Mahomedans and the higher castes of Hindus for the most part entirely abstain from strong drink, and the low-caste Hindus who make themselves drunk at the Holi festival would not be affected in the least by the news that every European in India had taken the pledge. Therefore in India if it is a duty to become a total abstainer, the duty is for the most part a self-regarding duty. Each man must settle the question for himself. It must be allowed that wine, spirits, and beer give a large amount of pleasure at the time of drinking. This seems to be grudgingly allowed even by Archdeacon Farrar, when he asserts that drink has been stripped one by one of its borrowed plumes of utility, and is left miserably bare to flaunt the one superfluous feather of its being " nice." If it is nice or pleasant it is so far a blessing directly, and if it really promotes happiness it must thereby promote health ; for there is no doubt that happiness is conducive to health, just as distinctly as misery impairs it. But whenever any one finds that the happiness produced by alcohol is only purchased by subsequent greater pain and diminished power of work, as is evidently the case with the hard drinker who has a bad head on the morrow, he then has a clear indication that he is bound, as a reasonable being, either to curtail his allowance of wine, or, if he finds it impossible, to observe the means that is necessary for his health and comfort—to become a total abstainer. But this is a question that each man must settle for himself by the light of his own experience. What is excess for one man may be a moderate allowance for another, while a daily amount of wine, which would really be rigid moderation in the case of an average man, may seriously impair the working power of a delicately organised brain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE new Government has already discovered that the path of official life is not wholly strewn with roses. During the last week it has irritated a considerable number of its own friends, who have assailed it with fierce reproaches, and has at the same time encountered a damaging defeat at the hands of the Liberal Opposition. The first case arose out of the demand formally made by Mr. Parnell last Friday evening for a portion at all events of his pound of flesh. He had put the Tories in office, and he wanted to know what return they were going to make him for his kindness. So he brought up the famous Maamtrasna case once more, and concluded a long speech filled with the usual denunciations of Lord Spencer, and of Irish judges, juries, and informers, by asking if the Government would grant a fresh inquiry into the conviction of five men whom the Nationalists declare to have been innocent of the crime laid to their charge, and of whom one was hanged and the remaining four sentenced to penal servitude for life. It is a remarkable feature of this case that Mr. Parnell and his friends venture to name the actual murderers who are still at large. They would hardly go so far as this if they were not fully convinced that a gross miscarriage of justice had occurred. The case is removed, therefore, out of the ordinary category of Irish grievances, which are invented apparently for the mere purpose of discrediting the administration of the law in Ireland. When the Maamtrasna question was debated in the House of Commons some months ago, I was struck with the concurrence of high legal opinion in favour of a new inquiry. Mr. Gorst is so much more of a politician than a lawyer that the opinion he expressed would not be regarded as free from bias, it having been notorious for a long time before the motion came on that he and Lord Randolph Churchill would at any time stretch a point or two to conciliate the Parnellites. But Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. Bulwer on this occasion agreed with Mr. Charles Russell, and Sir H. Giffard and Mr. Gibson had great difficulty in making up their minds to resist the motion for an inquiry. The Conservative Government had, therefore, on Friday last a very good excuse for saying, as they did say, that, while they could not accept a motion which looked like a direct vote of censure on Lord Spencer, still Lord Carnarvon would examine any memorial sent in with a view to ascertain if there were any reasons to justify the Crown in showing mercy to the convicts in the Maamtrasna case. The Liberals jeered, of course, at this concession, and laughed loudly when Mr. Parnell jumped up as soon as Sir M. Hicks-Beach had sat down, and said he was so satisfied with it that he would withdraw his motion. But on the Conservative benches consternation and wrath struck most of the Ministerialists dumb. It was not so much the matter as the manner of their leader's speech that had offended them. Sir Michael is a hard, dry speaker, not gifted with much tact, and altogether wanting in the suppleness which enables a dexterous party leader to effect a change of front without difficulty. Instead of resenting with a show of indignation Mr. Parnell's attacks on all persons concerned in the administration of the law, and then treating the Maamtrasna case as a purely exceptional one, he said not a word in defence either of the late Lord Lieutenant, or of the much-enduring judges and juries. This was too much for the patience even of the well-disciplined Conservatives. Mr. E. Clarke had, unfortunately, committed himself while in Opposition, as Lord R. Churchill prudently took care to remind him later on in the debate, or here would have been his opportunity to revenge himself on the Government that had neglected him. Mr. Charles Lewis, however, the member for Londonderry, stepped into the breach. Mr. Lewis resented the friendly relations established between the Home Rulers and the Fourth Party while in Opposition, and when on Friday night Lord Randolph Churchill gave a spice of malevolence to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proclamation of neutrality by audaciously repudiating on behalf of the Government the responsibility for any jot or tittle of Lord Spencer's policy, loud were the cheers, even from the Ministerial side of the House, that greeted Mr. Lewis's deep-voiced maledictions on the Conservative chiefs who were parties, " if not to a treaty, at least to an understanding" with Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader himself must have felt serenely happy as he listened to the mocking tones of the Radicals who concluded the Kilmainham Treaty applauding an orator who denounced the Tory Government as the authors of the Maamtrasna surrender. He is the sole gainer by acts which both parties stigmatise as disgraceful, but which each of them in turn feels to be necessary to its continuance in power. To complete the disorganisation on the Conservative side, the faithful Gorst, burning with zeal, came to the rescue of his chief Lord Randolph, and had the imprudence to sneer at " reactionary Tory members from Ulster." Speaking on Monday to a distinguished Irish Conservative, I said I was surprised that he had not resented this insult on the spot. He replied that he had simply walked out of the House, because he felt that, if he did get up to speak, he might say something he should be sorry for afterwards. Mr. Macartney did not show the same self-control. The majority of English Conservatives were deeply hurt, but their loyalty and habits of discipline made them keep silence. The conduct of the Front Bench has not, however, been forgotten or forgiven. Lord Salisbury made a brave attempt in the House of Lords on Tuesday to atone for the *laches* of the Ministers in the other House by paying a graceful and emphatic compliment to Lord Spencer for the wisdom, firmness, impartiality, and equitable intention of his rule in Ireland ; but this apology is insufficient. Lord Randolph is to go to Liverpool next week to receive an address of congratulation from the Conservatives of all Lancashire, and his speech on that occasion will be looked for with impatience by many Conservatives who hope that he will take advantage of the opportunity to explain away his most unfortunate repudiation of Lord Spencer. It is, of course, untrue to say that the Conservatives are not responsible for Lord Spencer's policy, which they applauded for nearly three years. If they are now enabled to do without coercion, it is because Lord Spencer made it so effectual. I quite approve of the policy of attempting to govern Ireland by the ordinary law ; but there seems to be a danger that Lord Carnarvon, the pattern man of sentiment of the day, has laid on too large a supply of effusiveness to begin with. Too much sweetness is always cloying, and Mr. Redmond has already told the Ministry, in a tone of justifiable contempt, that courtesy alone will not satisfy the appetite of the Home Rulers. Setting aside the question of principle, which is not of much account in these days, I am inclined to doubt if the Tories will not lose more than they can gain by an excessive anxiety to propitiate the Parnellites. No doubt, the Nationalist vote is very strong in many of the northern English boroughs. But, wherever the Home Rule party exists, there is also an Orange party ; and, besides, a very large number of moderate Liberals who were prepared to vote for an honest and straightforward Conservative Government will repudiate men who repudiate Lord Spencer.

The other case in which the Government has come to grief through sheer mismanagement is that of the enfranchisement of electors in receipt of medical relief. Mr. Courtney on Tuesday made a powerful and unanswerable speech against degrading the franchise by giving it to men in receipt of State aid. Mr. Chamberlain, however, had tried to make capital out of the refusal of the House of Lords to sanction this principle, and had accused the Tory party of trying to limit the operation of the new Reform Act by depriving of a vote every son of toil who is obliged to accept parish medicine for his family. It is incredible that this new cry could have had any real weight, for the agricultural labourers are neither fools nor knaves, and they could hardly fail to understand the argument that men dependent on the bounty of the State ought not to have a vote in the management of State affairs. Mr. A. Balfour, however, with the cunning which now does duty for statesmanship, proposed to turn the tables on the Radicals by bringing in a Bill to enfranchise people who accept medical relief. The Bill, however, appears to have been so carelessly drawn that the recipients of relief from charities maintained, not by the State, but by voluntary contributions, will still be left out in the cold. Moreover, Mr. Balfour, with inconceivable pedantry, has fixed a hard and fast line between medical necessaries and medical comforts ; and last night he took up the absurd position that the receipt of portwine should be a disqualification, while that of medicine should not. As he had cynically confessed that the whole object of his Bill was to deprive the Radicals of a good electioneering cry, he ought to have bravely swallowed drugs, portwine, and all. The new candid friend of the Government, Mr. E. Clarke, was not slow to point this out, and the Liberals carried an amendment in favour of portwine being included by a large majority, in spite of the ominous declaration of Sir M. H. Beach that the Government could not accept it. The Cabinet is to consider the matter again to-day, and will no doubt throw Mr. Balfour over and pass the Bill as amended. But why have made two bites of the leek, when they had to swallow it ? One is sorry for Mr. Balfour, whose charming manner makes him a general favourite. But his first essay at legislation would have been more successful if he had taken more pains with it.

General Grant held on to life with the grim tenacity which marked his whole career, and only gave up the struggle months after the doctors had given him over. It would not be easy to name any man who ever achieved equal distinction with so few of the qualities of greatness in him as General Grant possessed. As a general, the most indulgent critics now hardly place him in the second rank ; while of his work as a politician the less said the better. I remember hearing him say in Bombay that the keynote of his policy when he was President of the Republic had been a firm alliance with England ; but he often took very queer means to attain this end. His appearance was curiously significant of his character. He had more of the bull-dog look in him than any other American I have ever seen. That bullet head set well down into the shoulders, and that firmly set cruel mouth, realised at once the image one had formed of the resolute man who telegraphed to Washington that he would " fight it out on these lines all the summer," and who crushed the heroic resistance of the Southern States by the unsparing use of the overwhelming material resources of the North. Still, he saved the Union, and the American people do well to honour his memory.

The Zulfikar scare has passed away, and I have good reasons for believing that the settlement of the boundary question will be concluded without much further difficulty. Russia has just given England a proof of her amicable disposition by agreeing to join the other European Powers in allowing the Khedive's Government to issue the new Egyptian loan at once. This is a distinct and most important success for Lord Salisbury, and may be welcomed as the first-fruits of his firm and at the same time conciliatory foreign policy. With the issue of the new loan the financial troubles of Egypt will disappear.

The marriage of the Princess Beatrice has been solemnised under the happiest auspices. The weather was perfect, Lord Tennyson wrote a sonnet for the occasion inspired with real feeling and expressed in his happiest manner, and the English nation, though far from enthusiastic about the bridegroom, united to congratulate and shower gifts upon the youngest and best loved daughter of the Queen. The only cloud in the sky is the refusal of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia to recognise what they regard as a *mesalliance*. Certainly, a daughter of the Queen of England might have found a husband of higher rank than a penniless captain in the Prussian army, and it ruffles the dignity of the English people to see this young gentleman suddenly exalted to the dignities of Royal Highness and a Knighthood of the Garter. But these trifles are not of much moment, so long as the husband of Princess Beatrice is content to keep his station, and does not intrigue to gain authority in the Palace as the confidential adviser of the Queen. Any intrusion of that kind would not be tolerated by English statesmen.

Sir Richard Cross has shown deplorable weakness in refusing to prosecute the *Pall Mall*, while directing the police to prevent the sale of *Town Talk*, in which the *Pall Mall* articles are reproduced and illustrated. The *World* lashes Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London very severely and justly for their want of judgment in opening an inquiry into the truth of the *Pall Mall's* revelations. Public opinion is already beginning to inflict a heavy punishment on the *Pall Mall*, for the regular sale of the paper has fallen off enormously.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

TELEGRAMS.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

Sir Rivers Thompson leaves Calcutta for Ceylon to-morrow morning by the s. s. Tibre, on a month's leave. Mr. H. A. Cockerell, senior member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed to act for him, and leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on Wednesday morning. Sir Rivers Thompson's Secretariat and personal staff accompany Mr. Cockerell.

FOUNDERING OF A VESSEL.

The French barque Cecil et Marie, Captain A. Maigree, bound with a cargo of rice for Bourbon, was struck by a sudden and heavy squall on Wednesday morning last to the south of the Eastern Channel, and capsized almost immediately. Seventeen hands and three passengers threw themselves into the water, clinging to the wreckage. The captain in sheer desperation threw himself off his support, and was drowned. The mate, cook, and two hands went down with the vessel. Captain R. Jones, of the British ship Falconhurst, picked up seven men in all. It is said that the Cecil et Marie was overloaded and was an old iron vessel. An inquiry will be held. The survivors are all safe on board the pilot brig Coleroon.

THE APPEAL ON BEHALF OF A MURDERER.

The Lieutenant-Governor has just issued a Resolution in the case of the murderer Tin Cowry Pal, declining to interfere with the sentence of the High Court, as there is not a single extenuating circumstance in the case. The prisoner will be executed early on Thursday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SIR CHARLES DILKE, A CO-RESPONDENT IN DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

Sir Charles Dilke is the co-respondent in a divorce suit which has been instituted by Mr. Donald Crawford. Sir Charles has written a letter to his constituents in which he positively denies the charge brought against him, and offers to resign his seat in Parliament pending the decision of the Court.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Latest accounts show that the mortality from cholera is diminishing at Marseilles, but is daily increasing in Spain.

OBITUARY.

Viscount Halifax.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 10.

H. M. S. Bacchante from Trincomabee arrived.

H. M. S. Reindeer from Trincomalee arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 11-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅝
4½ " "	77⅛
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¾
4½ " French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	49 3-16

Arrival—Altmore.

The Bombay Corporation had a long debate yesterday over Mr. Ollivant's letter on the Tansa survey, which was forwarded to them by the Town Council. Dr. Blaney moved that the letter be referred to the Town Council with the request that they will consider the financial proposals contained in their resolution dated the 10th September, 1884, and report the result to the Corporation. The resolution further stated that the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in the meanwhile, to communicate with Government for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent and in what way they would be disposed to assist the Municipality in raising the funds required for carrying out the Tansa water-supply scheme. Dr. Blaney said he had already pointed out on a former occasion that the loan required for the work would not necessitate any increase in the burden of taxation, as the charge could well be met from the current revenue and from the greater income which they would derive from the increased water-supply. The speakers who took part in the discussion were all in favour of adding a new source of supply in order to meet the growing requirements of the city; but opinion was divided as to whether the ordinary revenue would be quite sufficient to meet the loan charges. Mr. Geary did not think the Corporation should ask the Town Council to decide on the very important question of ways and means. There was a difference of opinion among the members as to the best way in which any extra taxation that might be needed for carrying out the scheme should be levied. The majority were in favour of throwing the larger portion of the burden upon the poorer classes, by increasing the town duties, while a small minority were for dividing the proportion more equally between the rich and the poor, by effecting a fair increase in the consolidated rates. After some further discussion, Dr. Blaney's proposition was put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

THE Hon. J. R. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer, who has brought to a close his work in connexion with the Bombay Municipal Amendment Bill, leaves by to-day's steamer for Brindisi.

THE Marquess of Ripon has accepted the position of vice-president of the International Arbitration and Peace Association.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was presented with addresses by Lancashire Conservative Associations at Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on July 29. The Secretary of State for India has also accepted an invitation from Sir George Wombwell to visit him at Newburgh Priory early in September. During his visit his lordship will, it is stated, address a public meeting at York.

THE first meeting of the Select Committee on Forestry, with Sir John Lubbock in the chair, was held on July 21, when Mr. Pedder, secretary of the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office, and Colonel Michael, C.S.I., who was Indian Commissioner at the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition, were examined.

THE Central News states that the police have arrested a man in London on a charge of threatening Princess Beatrice. The prisoner is short in stature and presumably between fifty and sixty years of age. He had been examined as to his mental condition, but up to last accounts the doctors had not been able to say whether he is insane. He was to be formally charged before a police magistrate.

AN extraordinary communication has been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences. It is that Dr. Ferran inoculated forty-seven nuns engaged in attending cholera patients, and that all of them have died in consequence. What is more extraordinary still is that, far from seeing in this communication an argument against Dr. Ferran's vaccination, M. Pasteur said, on hearing of it, "If he has really killed the nuns he has got hold of cholera virus. It proves fatal because he does not yet understand how to use it. Let him send some to Paris, and in eight days it will be turned into a harmless vaccine."

A PARIS correspondent states that a remarkable use has been made of the identical bath in which the notorious Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday. This curious and interesting relic by some means or other passed into the hands of an elderly priest in Brittany, the Abbé Le Cosse, who has now determined to sell it and to devote the proceeds of the sale to works of charity in his parish. He has already received large offers from curiosity-hunters and collectors of old-fashioned souvenirs, but has not yet parted with his peculiar relic.

THE "Chief Director" of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Secret Commission proposes to continue the investigations which have created such a sensation in the country. He states that the profits of the reprint—which is now selling, in all parts of the United Kingdom by the hundred thousand—will be entirely devoted to the fund for the prosecution of Investigation, Prevention, and Rescue already begun by the Secret Commission. During the six weeks' investigation undertaken by this Commission, a great number of clues came into the hands of its members, which if followed up quietly promised to reveal many of the worst secrets of the labyrinth. It has, therefore, been decided to devote the whole of the profits mentioned above to the prosecution of its investigations on the same lines as those which have hitherto been followed, but extending its scope so as to include the Continental ramifications of the international traffic in English girls. Already several hundreds of pounds have been subscribed for the purpose of furthering the continuance of the inquiry, the entire disposal of these subscriptions being unreservedly left to the Chief Director's sole discretion, without subsequent explanation, audit, accounts, or reference to the sums entrusted to him.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which the Admiralty accounts, as presented by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, were deficient, held their first meeting on July 20. Mr. Childers and Sir R. Welby, the Assistant Financial Secretary to the Treasury, gave evidence. Lord Northbrook was, on July 21, a witness before the committee. His lordship explained that in the middle of May the Treasury desired to know whether a saving might not be effected on the naval expenditure, on the ground that peace was assured. Various inquiries were made, and on May 28 he wrote to the Accountant-General that their liabilities would exceed the vote by £350,000. On the other hand, there were savings which, in his judgment at that time, would counterbalance the £350,000. Had this been explained in an official letter the misunderstanding might have been avoided. Sir Thomas Brassey, the late Secretary to the Admiralty, gave evidence on July 22 before the Committee. He pointed out that, while it was impossible to have a perfect check on a sudden emergency, he had, in consultation with Lord Northbrook, arranged to have a weekly statement from all the heads of departments in the Admiralty, to see how far the expenditure corresponded with the intended appropriation, and he found that it showed no variation from week to week. Lord Northbrook took under his care the Vote of Credit, and gave orders in accordance with considerations of Government policy, which was known only to the Cabinet.

MR. GLADSTONE has requested the publication of the following letter, an extract from which was read by Lord Hartington during the Irish debate in the House of Commons recently:—

1, Richmond-terrace, July 17.

My dear Hartington,—I hope that, perhaps, in speaking to-night on Mr. Parnell's motion, you may be able on my behalf to express my deep sense of the debt which we all owe to Spencer for the courage with which he stood in the breach three years ago; for the greatest service to criminal justice and to the security of life ever rendered in Ireland; for the calm with which he has borne alike the imputations cast from one side on his first assumption of office, and the late and less disguised attacks of the other; finally, for an administration of the powers of government perhaps the most even-handed and intelligent in the annals of Ireland. I also gratefully remember his desire to mitigate the severity of the Crimes Bill by the omission of one of its most stringent provisions, as well as the extraordinary manner in which that desire was frustrated. I am convinced that his name will stand in the very highest rank of the long roll of the Viceroys of Ireland, and that coming generations will know how to separate his personal action from the difficulties and defects of the system which he was called to administer in most arduous times. As I believe I am expressing your own sentiments, it will be, I hope, no great burden which I seek to impose upon you in asking you to make the briefest possible reference to mine.—Sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

WITH the news of the defeat of the rebels by the Kassala garrison, an important statement, if true, is telegraphed from Rome to the *Neue Freie Presse*. It is to the effect that Sir Savile Lumley's frequent conversations with Signor Malvano are understood to bear upon the projected co-operation of Italian and Abyssinian troops for the relief of the garrison of Kassala. On the other hand, the Italian expedition to the Red Sea has failed in its object, if it ever had one. The impression in Vienna is that it was sent out on speculation, in the hope that something better would turn up when it should reach its destination. Be that as it may, people in Italy are beginning to talk of the "catastrophe of Massowah." The occupation corps is suffering terribly from the horrors of the Red Sea climate. The sick list is a heavy one, and several officers have already succumbed to the malignant fever prevalent in those parts. There is evidence to hand showing that the Italian Government were but imperfectly acquainted with the country itself at the time the expedition set out. They had plans for accommodating the troops in healthier quarters during the hot weather, which they have been unable to carry out, and they have suffered other deceptions consequent upon erroneous data as to the geography of the district of Massowah. It would certainly be a relief to them and to the expeditionary troops themselves if the latter could be employed to effect the rescue of the Kassala garrison, with such compensation as it would be easy for the Khedive to afford. The route from Massowah to Kassala *viâ* Keren and Amedeh does not offer any very formidable obstacles, and is for the most part sufficiently watered. Moreover, the Mahdi's troops in the neighbourhood of Kassala must be discouraged by their unsuccessful attack on the town, reported last month by Captain Chermside.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of July:—1883, Rs. 13,51,18,000; 1884, Rs. 12,28,45,000; 1885, Rs. 12,36,47,000.

THE headmastership of Harrow must be the most lucrative post in the scholastic profession is it be true, as a society paper says, that Dr. Butler leaves the school with a fortune of £100,000.

THE Secretary for India has consented to allow selected candidates for the Civil Service of India who pass their probation at University College to reside with any suitable persons sanctioned by the Council.

AMONGST other reflections on the royal marriage of which the society papers received by this mail are full, is *Truth's* observation that Prince Henry will at the first find it a great thing to be promoted from the obscure position of sub-lieutenant in the German Army, with an income of £100 a year, and with no Court rank, to membership of the English Royal Family and every luxury; but there will be severe and painful restrictions to enjoyment. The open hostility of most of his distinguished relatives and the ill-disguised contempt of many of the people about the Court, will not be very charming, and people will not be surprised if the Prince comes to regret his sauerkraut and Zeltinger, and the numerous diversions of Berlin, to which the monastic gloom and rigid discipline of the English Court will afford a dreary contrast.

WE announced last week the death in England of Dr. Poole, the Missionary Bishop of Japan. The late Bishop, who was only in his 33rd year, graduated at Worcester College, Oxford, was ordained deacon in 1876, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year by Bishop Mackarness. Having held for a couple of years the curacy of St. Aldate, Oxford, he came out to India in 1878, having been appointed to the mastership of the Noble High School at Masulipatam. Here he remained till 1881, and in the following year he was appointed by the Church Missionary Society to the mission at Telugu, in South India. His experiences in missionary work thus gained led to his nomination, in 1883, to the missionary bishopric of Japan. Dr. Poole was consecrated Lord Bishop of Japan in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on the 18th of October in that year He received the degree of D.D. on his appointment to the bishopric.

THE attitude of the Government in regard to Ireland is nowhere the topic of more serious discussion than amongst their own supporters. *Truth* hears that a very strong feeling is growing up amongst the Conservatives respecting the tone adopted last Friday by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gorst towards Lord Spencer. Lord Salisbury has shown himself, they say, the slave of Lord Randolph, and now Lord Randolph shows himself the slave of Mr. Parnell. The *World*, in gossiping on the same subject, says that a rupture in the Conservative party is imminent. The policy of the new Government is in many respects distasteful to the more staid and honourable of their own supporters. Mr. Balfour's cynical confession that he brought in the Medical Relief Bill merely to dish Mr. Chamberlain caused a good deal of irritation; but the concession which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill made to Mr. Parnell on Friday night has provoked something like a revolt. The country gentlemen, who still retain some vestiges of Conservative principle, are excessively indignant at the open alliance with the Parnellite party, and are humiliated at the conditions on which their leaders have accepted office. There is some talk of a secret memorial to Lord Salisbury, protesting against the dishonourable concessions made to the party of sedition and outrage in Ireland.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE understand that the following batteries of Royal Artillery will return to England during the ensuing trooping season, viz:—D Battery B Brigade R. H. A., at Kirkee; E Battery B Brigade R. H. A., at Bangalore; No. 9 Battery Scottish Division, at Bombay; No. 6 Battery Western Division and No. 5 Battery South Irish Division, at Aden. They will relieved by H and I Batteries B Brigade R. H. A., now stationed at Woolwich and Exeter respectively; No. 1 Battery Western Division, at Carlisle Fort; No. 3 Battery South Irish Division, at Mount Wise; and No. 1 Battery Scottish Division, at Malta.

BY the death of General Thomas Peters Flude, R. A., at Folkestone, in his eighty-seventh year, the position of Colonel Commandant of Royal Artillery has just fallen vacant.

THE Admiralty has taken cognisance of the excellent qualities as a war ship shown by the torpedo ram Polyphemus during the evolutions in Bantry Bay, and it is in contemplation to lay down at once one or two large torpedo rams of the same build, which would be much more efficacious in destroying an enemy's fleet than the first-class torpedo boats that have been and are now building.

COLONEL JAMES VERE HUNT, who was created a Companion of the Bath for his services in the last Afghan War, has, under the re-organisation of the Indian Commissariat, been appointed Commissary-General in Chief to the Indian Army.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered	29 6	29 41	29 79	30 22
Aug. 9, Sunday	0 43		......	......
" 10, Monday	...	0 10	0 15	0 11
Total	29 49	29 51	29 91	30 33
Corresponding date last year	39 86	46 39	43 71	43 19

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

THE following is the reply of the Government of India to the Marine Department of the Government of Bombay and the Port Trust in regard to the Port Trust Loan:—

SIMLA, 18TH JULY.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters No. 274, dated the 22nd June 1885, and No. 299, dated 6th July 1885, forwarding respectively, for the consideration of the Government of India, a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust and a letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the mode of providing funds for the proposed extension of docks at Bombay.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that the request of the Trustees has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has not deemed it expedient to question the decision of His Lordship conveyed in his Despatch of 19th February regarding borrowing in the London market, but His Lordship has been urged to approve the guarantee of this Government to a loan to be raised in the local market and has been requested to communicate his decision by telegram.

3. I am to add that the Government of India is quite unable to admit any such responsibility as is implied in the third paragraph of your letter, or in the final paragraph of the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. It is, in the first place, obvious that when financial questions of the magnitude and nature of those which are connected with the loan desired by the Trustees are under the consideration of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, any action which in any way anticipates without authority the final decision is at the risk of those from whom it emanates. In the telegram from the Government of India of 4th November 1884, the Government of Bombay was, I am to remind you, distinctly warned that although the new docks could be proceeded with, it was to be "understood that the permission is given subject to any instructions which the Secretary of State may give hereafter." Apart from this, however, the Government of India, it must have been observed, though unable to endorse the specific request of the Port Trustees, recommended to the Secretary of State that they might be empowered to borrow in the London market—a course which, with or without a guarantee, would have met the purpose of the Trustees, and which they now themselves put forward as a sufficient alternative. There was, therefore, no occasion to inform the Government of Bombay that its recommendations had been rejected, if by rejection be meant that the Government of India had proposed a course which was calculated to delay the raising of the necessary funds, or to defeat the object which the Trustees had in view.

4. His Excellency in Council is therefore unable to admit that the proposals made by the Government of India raised any difficulties in regard to the supply of funds desired by the Trustees. Although the Trustees may have felt no doubt, as they state, that the concessions granted to Calcutta would be extended to Bombay, His Excellency in Council is, further, of opinion that the Trustees were not justified, in the absence of any assurance from the Government of India, in proceeding as though a decision in the sense which they desired had been arrived at by the Secretary of State. His Excellency in Council considers that, if the Trustees have pushed on their works in disregard of the plain considerations above referred to, it is not the action of the Government of India which has been the cause of any loss or disappointment which may subsequently have ensued.

5. Finally, it does not appear from the Trustees' letter what steps they have taken to secure themselves during the two months which elapsed between the 31st March last, when the decision of the Secretary of State was communicated to them, and the date of their present representation. Nor is it stated what measures of precaution have been adopted now, when, as I am desired to remind you, the question still remains unsettled.

6. His Excellency in Council does not propose further to follow the Trustees in their remarks, which His Excellency has perused with attention, regarding the relative claims on this Government of the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts. The course now proposed sufficiently meets the wishes of the Bombay Government and Port Trust, and renders any further examination of this particular question unnecessary.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to Government of India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, will sail to-day for London with the Europen mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Col A Pullan
Mr and Mrs E A Dennys and child
Mr Eduljee Shapurjee
Mr Holloway
Miss Holloway
Mrs Hunt 2 daughters and son
Mrs Osborne and child,
Mr D Barry
Miss Harris
Mr and Mrs M A Turkhad child and ayah
Mr Fraser
Mr D Smith
Mrs Helby
Mr J Batcher
Col J H Jenkins
Mr J G Laidman
Mr G S Leonard
Mr Wilfred Kennedy
Mr J C Hartford
Capt W A G Saunders
Surg-Maj Ellarton
Mr Chain

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon J R Naylor
Mr G B Reid
General H Hope Crealock
Mr F H Ashhurst
Captain C W Losack
Mr George Thompson
Mr and Mrs J Higham
Mr J E Ivens
Major Clarke
Col and Mrs Kuyett
Mr H N Martin
Mr J J Bartlett
Mr John Rennie
Mr Frank Johnstone
Mdlle Bentable
Genl H F Hancock

FOR VENICE.—Mr Kortgge

FOR SUEZ.

Captain Boileau
Col Gustave Bowin
Mr W E Garstin

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Jacob E Cohen

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Malwa sailing on 18th August 1885.

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd W Ellison
Mr A Turner
Mr H J Nemberry
Mr C A S Bedford
Hon Justice Beverley
Miss Beverley
Mr F Wyer

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Horace Bell
Mr J J Guise
Lieut E U Marrett

FOR VENICE.

Lieut Genl Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts
Miss Roberts
Miss Roberts' Maid and Miss Pryde

By the s.s. Carthage sailing on 25th August 1885.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Willaume 2 children infant and ayah
Mr Willaume
Mr and Mrs C A Beyts

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Mc Alpine
Mr H P Gwyne Jame
Mr W Duthal
Mr C J O' Donnell
Mr D Mackenzie
Mr R G Cullodin

DEATH OF LORD HALIFAX.

A REUTER's telegram announces the death of Viscount Halifax, who is better known in India as the Sir Charles Wood of the Education Despatch of 1854. Lord Halifax, who was born with the century, had for eleven years been withdrawn from public life, and by the newer generation he is remembered only as the Lord Privy Seal who may have done useful work in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, though the opportunities which the post gave him were too few and too small to keep the public in remembrance of the high service which he had done to the State in other days. His qualities, indeed, were not of the brilliant order, and if any particular lesson is to be derived from his career as a public man it is that we should put ourselves on our guard against the too common error of estimating the capacity of a statesman for good work by a too large concern about his oratorical powers. Probably there are not twenty men in England and India who can remember any effective intervention which Lord Halifax made in the debates of either House, and such recollections as may survive regarding his Parliamentary achievements are probably anything but favourable. It has been said that he was as bad a public speaker as ever addressed the House of Commons, and that his Budget speeches were often made so unintelligible by defective manner and delivery that they might almost as well have been spoken in a foreign language. And yet few more shrewd or practical administrators have ever taken part in English public life. His plain good sense and sound business capacity were of more service to the Empire than the more brilliant qualities of some of his colleagues; and the result has been that such work as he undertook has been in the main solid and enduring.

Lord Halifax, who was born on the 20th December, 1800, was the son of Sir Charles Wood, the second baronet. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, with a Double First, in 1821, shortly before the bright days at Oriel about which Mr. Mozley has gossipped so pleasantly. He entered Parliament five years later as member for Great Grimsby, and sat in succession for Wycombe, Halifax, and Ripon. He took office five years before the present reign began, getting a Secretaryship of the Treasury in Earl Grey's Administration in 1832. When Lord Melbourne formed his Ministry in 1834, Mr. Wood served as Secretary to the Admiralty under Lord Auckland, a statesman who also was destined subsequently to leave his mark upon India, though a different one from Sir Charles Wood's. Twelve years later when, on the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet by a coalition between the Protectionists, the Whigs, and the Irish members, Lord John Russell formed his first Administration, Mr. Charles Wood—for he did not succeed to the baronetcy until the last day of the year—was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Macaulay sitting in the same Cabinet as Paymaster-General. It was a strong Ministry, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of its strongest members, despite his halting utterance and his confusing Budget speeches. When the Ministry fell on a Militia Bill, Sir Charles Wood gave place to Mr. Disraeli, and the encounter which took place between the two when Mr. Disraeli introduced his first real Budget—for his Budget in 1852 was as perfunctory a performance as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's the other day—was a salient incident in the Parliamentary career of both. Mr. Disraeli had laid himself out for creating an impression. He wanted to be original and striking, and, like Lord Randolph Churchill last Thursday, he relieved the dulness of his figures by introducing a vehement personal attack upon a statesman no longer in office. There was something so savage in the attempt which he made to pull Sir Charles Wood's finance to pieces that on-lookers were not quite sure that he did not mean to assail his body as well as his Budgets. Leaning across the table, and looking straight at Sir Charles Wood, he assailed his predecessor at the Exchequer with almost unexampled energy, falling foul of his finance and of the criticism by which he had tried to damage other people's work. "I care not," said Mr. Disraeli, "to be the right honourable gentleman's critic; but if he has learned his business, he has yet to learn that vehemence is not sarcasm, and that insolence is not invective." There are not many of Lord Halifax's Parliamentary utterances which stick in the public memory; but he was, at least, the cause of an antithetical aphorism which has been quoted over and over again, and which will be remembered so long as people interest themselves in Parliamentary quarrels. Mr. Disraeli's energy, as every one remembers, was wasted, and it was something of a personal triumph to the statesman whom he had thus rudely handled to see his assailant left in a minority, and to be himself included in the Coalition Ministry which Lord Aberdeen then formed, in the capacity of President of the Board of Control. Then began Sir Charles Wood's connection with the administration of India. It was during this period of his service at the India Office that the famous despatch with which his name will ever be associated, and which is regarded as the Charter of Education in India, was written. The times were somewhat favourable for the inauguration of an educational policy. Not only was there at home a President of the Board of Control with his heart bent upon that great task, but in India there was a Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who was prepared *con amore* to co-operate with him, while in the North-West Provinces there was James Thomasson, the founder of the Roorkee College, whom Dalhousie had named the father of primary education in India. No better account of the Charter of Education in India could be given than that which is contained in the historical review of education in this country which serves as an introduction to the Report of the Commission of 1883. The Commissioners thus summarise it:—

> The despatch of 1854 commends to the special attention of the Government of India the improvement and far wider extension of education, both English and vernacular, and prescribes as the means for the attainment of these objects: (1) The constitution of a separate department of the administration for education; (2) the institution of universities at the Presidency towns; (3) the establishment of institutions for training teachers for all classes of schools; (4) the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and high schools and the increase of their number when necessary; (5) the establishment of a new middle schools; (6) increased attention to vernacular schools, indigenous or other, for elementary education; and (7) the introduction of system of grants-in-aid. The attention of Government is specially directed to the importance of placing the means of acquiring useful and practical knowledge within reach of the great mass of the people. The English language is to be the medium of instruction in the higher branches, and the vernacular in the lower. English is to be taught wherever there is a demand for it, but it is not to be substituted for the vernacular languages of the country. The system of grants-in-aid is to be based on the principle of perfect religious neutrality. Aid is to be given (so far as the requirements of each particular district as compared with other districts and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all schools imparting a good secular education, provided they are under adequate local management and are subject to Government inspection, and provided that fees, however small, are charged in them. Grants are to be for specific objects, and their amount and continuance are to depend on the periodical reports of Government inspectors. No Government colleges or schools are to be founded where a sufficient number of institutions exist capable, with the aid of Government, of meeting the local demand for education; but new schools and colleges are to be established and temporarily maintained where there is little or no prospect of adequate local effort being made to meet local requirements. The discontinuance of any general system of education entirely provided by Government is anticipated with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid; but the progress of education is not to be checked in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay. A comprehensive system of scholarships is to be instituted so as to connect lower schools with higher, and higher schools with colleges. Female education is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government. The principle officials in every district are required to aid in the extension of education; and in making appointments to posts in the service of Government, a person who has received a good education is to be preferred to one who has not. Even in lower situations, a man who can read and write is if equally eligible in other respects to be preferred to one who cannot.

When the Coalition Ministry fell under the crushing blow of Mr. Roebuck's resolution early in 1855, and the Peelite element was eliminated, Sir Charles Wood was moved from the Board of Control to replace Sir James Graham as First Lord of the Admiralty, remaining in that post until Lord Palmerston's retirement in 1858. When Lord Palmerston resumed office in the succeeding year, Sir Charles Wood went back to his old place, this time, however, under the new title of Secretary of State for India, the great Act of 1858 which put an end to the East India Company having transferred to "one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State" the powers heretofore exercised by the Company and the Board of Control. It would be difficult to single out any part of his work in this period of his administration of the India Office for special mention. But the fact that he was vested with the responsibility for the Government of India at a time of transition such as this says much for the confidence with which his work at the Board of Control a few years before had inspired his colleagues. Sir Charles Wood had made his influence felt in the financial, as formerly he had done in the educational, policy of India. His term of office was in part contemporary with the mission of James Wilson to re-adjust the finances after the Mutiny. In the main he cordially supported Mr. Wilson; but the Secretary of State and the Financial Member of Council were at issue upon the proposals of the latter for the provision of a paper currency. Mr. Wilson's plan was that the Government should issue notes in return for coin, investing in its own securities not more than two-thirds of the coin thus received. The interest thus saved would constitute a substantial profit to the Government, or, in his own enthusiastic forecast, "it would be as good as if a mine of silver had been discovered beneath the great plain which lies in front of Calcutta." Sir Charles Wood took exception to that part of the scheme which determined the proportion of the coin received in payment for notes which the Government was to invest in its own securities. He held that the principle of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 should be scrupulously observed in India—that is to say, that the amount of notes issued on Government securities should be maintained at a fixed sum within the limit of the smallest amount which experience had proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country, and that any further amount of notes should be issued on coin or bullion. This "smallest amount," he suggested, could be ascertained from the note issue of the Presidency banks. Sir Charles Wood's intervention sensibly modified Mr. Wilson's scheme. The Secretary of State was cautious; the Financial Member of Council was sanguine; and between the two a useful and workable scheme was arrived at, with results which have fairly met the wants and the expectations of the public.

The period of Sir Charles Wood's distinguished services to the Empire ended with the downfall of Lord Palmerston's second Administration in 1866. He was made a Peer on the recommendation of the outgoing Minister, and he can scarcely have been said to have emerged from his retirement by the acceptance of the post of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration. His laurels had already been won, and though they had not for many years arrested the attention of the public, they have not faded in seclusion.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on the Indian Budget, going far beyond the usual official limits, opens such a vista of Parliamentary discussion on Indian questions that one cannot be surprised that an "English Elector" should indite on the moment the letter which you published this morning. He points out that there are two classes of candidates claiming to understand and represent Indian interests before the English electors. Mr. Slagg, Mr. W. Digby, Sir John Phear, represent the one class; Sir Richard Temple the other. He recommends the natives of India to take care to make known that the first are in their view the true friends of India, and that men standing in the other category represent only official, or indeed purely personal, views and interests. The English constituencies, it is said truly enough, do not understand Indian problems, and need to be instructed. He sets forth the problems which agents from India might profitably describe and discuss at great meetings throughout England. They are intricate enough, it will be admitted. Still something might be done to get a knowledge of their general character into the mind of the new democratic electorate, if the work were taken in hand by competent men, and carried through with the energy of apostles carrying a strange ~~creed~~ to a strange people. But where are they to be found, the preachers of a new gospel of Indian administration, who can catch the general ear in England while the battle of the elections is being fought?

The part of the programme which consists in making known the estimate, good or bad, formed by the natives of India of such Anglo-Indians as seek the confidence of the English electors on the ground that they know what this country requires is more feasible. That task would be easy enough. Still it would be a question whether any English election could be turned by a statement of opinion in India as to the qualifications of a candidate. When Sir Richard Temple informed a meeting of free and independent electors that he had just come from India, having beaten the mail by five hours, he lost, not only his chances, but his coat tails, on the instant. Had he said that his lungs had ever breath
ed the bracing Worcestershire air, and that he wa
bred on Worcestershire politics, he would have bee
held "sound upon the goose," and probab
returned. In truth the constituencies are n
very different from the House of Commo
in such matters. An Indian Budget is nev
discussed by more than half a dozen membe
and often by less. The new Secretary of St
having set the fashion for infusing a good
of rousing personality into debate may cha
all that for a while. But we in India may accep
a fundamental fact that the English constituen
will trouble themselves only with English po
when an election is on. It is quite hopeless t
them to give a thought to anything which h
somehow got mixed up in the controversy
moment between

INS AND O

BOMBAY DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY G

SIR,—When the war panic was upon u
holding civil appointments, alive to
public duty, came forward in large n
joined the several Volunteer corps ope
them. New corps also sprang into
while those who wished to satisfy the
with the least possible personal
joined the Volunteer Reserve. The
opinion that the latter organisation
the healthy development of the Vo
ment, I will not now address you o
but, in spite of its existence, I hope
teers come forward for a service whi
zeal, energy, and ability. I do not wis
cold water on the several corps exis
into existence. Land volunteers,
Corps will doubtless be of great
unhappy act of invasion; but they
line of Volunteer defence at
Bombay, where special facilities
absence of that first line of de
recently arisen at home, and
surely encircling the mother coun
the Corps of Royal Naval Artiller

In Calcutta, which moves with
than the western capital, an amph
somewhat on the lines of the
say "amphibious," though I b
duties are, so far, confined to m
in a fancy dress; but it is to be h
shortly emerge from this chrysal
ment and be useful as well as o
do not advocate a scheme preci
of the sailor corps in England,
the Calcutta bashi-bazouks.

Service and practice afloa
weeks at a time annually, is i
and it is a *sine qua non* of m
while naval gunners who hav
motion of the ocean" cannot b
service in working a ship's gun
a small and select Torpedo Cor
out of the athleticism of Bomb
not be wanted.

Four steam launches, wit
would add very materially to
port. Much of the technical
acquired in classes ashore, wh
in the world which affords
perimental purposes.

One word more. A popular
should be appointed to the
and no half-hearted servic
Naval and Engineer officers
hearty support to such a m
vernment find the officer-i
guns, and the launches, I
Gymkhana could in itself
men and true.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-
In Debility of Adults its effi
Dalton, Esq., District Medical
writes:—"The effects of Dr.
most remarkable, especially
health and strength which
tubercular deposit. It has
of saving my life on two o
I feel 'out of condition,' I
with anything, as being th
only in capsuled imperial
by all chemists, druggists
signees: Ansar, Harford
London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 24th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut Davidson
Mr and Mrs Jolly
Rev Mr and Mrs Wingate
Lieut J W Brown
Mr Alladin Somjee

FROM MALTA.—Armr Sergt Clarke and wife

FROM VENICE.

Col and Mrs J Biddulph
Mr S Reid

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Stell
Mr R Amos
Mr H Adamson
Col R M Clifford
Mr R S Henderson
Mr H T Maquire
Mr B H Blacker
Mr Poole
Major Oldham
Mr J Jehangier
Mr D C Shroff

FROM SUEZ.—Lieut R de V Pouthien.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 24TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg was solemnised yesterday in Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Monday at which all the Ministers were present except the Earl of Carnarvon. Another Council was held on Wednesday from which Lord Carnarvon and Lord G. Hamilton were absent.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Cranbrook said the Government had no intention of providing for secondary education at the cost of the State. Lord Cowper called attention to the unprotected condition of many ports and seaside towns, and Lord Harrowby replied that the Government intended to make some proposals on the subject. Lord Ashbourne introduced the and Purchase (Ireland) Bill, to enable tenants to borrow three-fourths of the purchase-money at 4 per cent., repayable in 49 years. On Monday the Housing Bill was considered in Committee after some criticism from Lord Wemyss, and the clauses were agreed to. The Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, Earl Spencer deferring his remarks upon it until the next stage. On Tuesday, Earl Spencer pointed out certain objections which, as he considered, applied to the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, but he should not oppose its passing. After a brief discussion the Bill passed through Committee. Last night several Bills were advanced. In the Land Purchase Ireland) Bill Lord Ashbourne proposed some amendments to meet objections that had been raised in Committee and they were agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Parnell moved for an inquiry into the Maamtrasna and Barbavilla murder trials, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer objected, stating, however, that the Lord Lieutenant would personally examine into any memorials that might be presented, and with this Mr. Parnell declared himself satisfied. Sir W. Harcourt complained of the slur cast on the Irish Judges. On Monday the whole of the sitting was devoted to Irish votes in the Civil Service Estimates. On Tuesday, on the motion for going into Committee on the Medical Relief Bill, Mr. Courtney moved an adverse amendment, which was discussed at great length by many speakers, but ultimately the amendment was negatived by 226 to 22. In Committee the Bill as relating to Ireland was discussed in detail, but eventually the clauses were passed, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 4 o'clock. Wednesday's sitting was occupied by discussion on Irish votes in Supply. Last night Mr. Collings moved a clause to be added to the Medical Relief Disqualification Repeal Bill including medical or surgical assistance which the Government refused to accept. After a sharp debate the clause was carried by 180 to 130, whereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government would be no longer responsible for the Bill.

A banquet was given at the Reform Club on Saturday in honour of Sir C. Dilke, and in recognition of his successful conduct of the Franchise Bill through the House of Commons.

Mr. Trevelyn, M.P., and Mr. John Morley, M.P., speaking on Wednesday at Colchester, denounced the union of Conservatives and the Irishparty and proclaimed their conviction that the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer would extinguish Toryism.

The Saturday collection for the benefit of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Dispensaries amounted to £4,330 as against £2,900 collected last year.

The National Challenge Trophy was shot for at Wimbledon on Monday, and was carried off by the Scottish team, defeating England, Wales, and Ireland in the order named. The winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon on Wednesday was Sergeant W. Bulmer, of the 2d Lincolnshire Volunteers.

At cricket Hants has been beaten by Somersetshire by five wickets. Notts beat Middlesex by an innings and 154 runs. Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and four runs, and the match between Surrey and Lancashire was drawn unfinished. Lancashire defeated Marylebone Club by
eig wickets, Notts beat Sussex by an innings and
9 Derbyshire won against Cheshire by 177
Hants by 132 runs, and Yorkshire
y by 188 runs.
announced of Mr. W. Graham,
sgow, of General J. F. Crofton,
A. T. Cabbell.
Hecla, torpedo depôt, was in
n the Channel with the
from Falmouth to Liver-
sank in less than five
re lost.
cotton spinner at Royton,
hom a charge of perjury,
was ending, committed
beneath he Clyde,
its way through
tinually burn-
and
the

justified, and without them he would be deprived of justice. The affidavit of counsel showed that Riel has no means of sending for witnesses who could prove that the rebellion was conducted by a council of fourteen, of which he was not a member, and that he did not participate in any engagement, nor countenance any act of treason. Another fact would be proved by three physicians, not present, that Riel was an inmate of the Beaufort Asylum for several years, and that his judgment was still deranged. The counsel for the Crown consented to an adjournment for a week, when the trial must proceed peremptorily.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The following description of the royal wedding on July 23 is given by the *Times*:—The road to Whippingham winds along the summit of an incline, at the foot of which are the waters of the Medina, and from every part of it a beautiful view is obtainable. A prettier route for a bridal procession could not easily be found. At noon the distant booming of guns announced that the hour of the ceremony was approaching. It was not, however, until a quarter to 1 that the first carriage of the procession emerged from the Queen's-gate. The first carriages were each drawn by two bay horses, the coachmen and footmen on the box being in scarlet, the colour of the Royal livery. As the carriages drove along the road at a rapid trot, the occupants were greeted with cheers and other manifestations of loyalty by the spectators. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received a warm welcome, and still more enthusiasm was evoked by the appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters. The cheers of the crowd were continuously acknowledged by his Royal Highness, who bowed right and left with head uncovered. An interval of about 10 minutes elapsed after his Royal Highness's departure for the church before the carriages bearing the bridegroom and his supporters drove through the gates of the Royal gardens. The equipage was drawn by two gray horses ridden by postilions. His Serene Highness, who was at once recognized, was received with every demonstration of cordiality. His appearance was everywhere the subject of respectful commendation. In no way weary of expressing vigorously their loyalty to the Royal Family, the thousands who had assembled, catching sight of the outriders whose appearance heralded the approach of the Queen and the bride, raised louder cheers than any heard before, and the demonstration continued all along the route, the ladies with one accord giving expression to their feelings by waving their handkerchiefs in the air. The carriage was drawn by four gray horses ridden by postilions in blue jackets and white hats. Her Majesty sat facing the horses, the Princess occupying the seat in front of her. The greetings of the crowd, in which she doubtless read a heartfelt wish for her happiness seemed to give the Princess much pleasure, her face being lit up with smiles as she graciously bowed her acknowledgments. Two equerries in full uniform rode besides the carriage and two grooms in scarlet followed on horseback. The procession was neither preceded nor followed by any mounted soldiery. After the guns of Her Majesty's ship Hector had fired the Royal salute which announced that the ceremony was at an end, the spectators prepared to welcome the newly wedded pair right heartily. They returned together in the first carriage, and were welcomed in their new relations in a way which could have left no doubt in their minds as to the good wishes entertained for them by those through whose ranks they passed. Her Majesty's equipage returned next, the Queen being accompanied in it by three of the youthful bridesmaids. All the carriages that took part in the procession had re-entered Osborne grounds by 2 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock those privileged persons who, unable to witness the actual ceremony, had been invited to watch the Royal procession from the benches ranged in the churchyard began to arrive at Whippingham, and from that time until nigh 1 o'clock a continuous stream of carriages set down gaily apparelled parties of distinguished guests at the gate of the church. From this gate, which was lined out with evergreens and dotted with bouquets of lilies, pink roses, and dark green ferns, to the south porch (the principal entrance of the church), a lofty temporary corridor had been erected, through which the Royal procession was to pass. The interior of the church, a modest little edifice built in 1860 at the cost of the Queen and the Prince Consort on the ruins of an ancient fane, was very prettily, though unpretentiously, decorated with flowers. The building is very small, consisting merely of a nave and chancel and north and south transepts. The building would accommodate at most not more than 300 persons. In the floral decorations of the church pink and white flowers, chiefly lilies and roses, were exclusively used, as especially suitable to the occasion. All the tracery of the simple white walls was marked out by wreaths or festoons of evergreens, and dotted here and there with bouquets of lilies or roses. The windows and the doors of the pews were treated in a similar manner, a complete curtain of blossoms and ferns on a ground of crimson drapery screening the front of the transept pews occupied by the choir.

To give more space for the passage of the [illegible]
ding procession the pews on the north side [illegible]
navel were placed chapel-wise, and [illegible]
reading desk, which occupied the [illegible]
the lantern, had been removed [illegible]
their pentagonal pedestals, whi[illegible]
well nigh hidden under a pro[illegible]
blossoms. The chancel pews, [illegible]
were rich with clusters of ex[illegible]
separating the chapel from th[illegible]
ed with foliage, whose dark [illegible]
formed a bold contrast to [illegible]
stonework. From the Lych G[illegible]
stretched a wooden floor, buil[illegible]
inconvenience that might [illegible]
the door, the nave, a[illegible]
was carpeted with [illegible]
the chancel, were [illegible]
rugs. The Com[illegible]
its altar cloth o[illegible]
gold, had [illegible]
Ho[illegible]

married to this man?" Her Majesty stepped forward and gave away the bride. The psalm "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord" was sung to a chant by Sir F. Ouseley. The bride and bridegroom appeared to be perfectly self-possessed from the beginning to the end of the ceremony, and their responses were given in a clear and audible voice. At the end of the service, instead of the usual homily read on such occasions, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the following address to the Royal couple :—

"O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be" is the promise of the marriage psalm. Happy may ye be is the meaning which gleams under every symbol, colour, and wreath, and peals and ripples in the voices of the organ and of the bells. Gift after gift, every blessing of earth and heaven is named in our marriage service. It is a very charter of happiness. All these gifts come earliest and stay longest for those to whom wedded life is the perfection of friendship. All friendship is nearness in thought and taste and feelings and habits; married happiness is friendship in perfection. God would rather lead by joy than by sorrow. He often reunites by sorrow hearts which have carelessly allowed some bitterness to come between them. By sorrow He purifies still more the purest and tenderest hearts. Yet the service proclaims to us from first to last how much He loves to work by joy for those who take joy aright. At first it is only by constant sacrifice that each becomes the devoted friend of the other; but when such mutual sacrifice grows perfect it is no sacrifice. Then both hearts are free and able to dedicate all their spirit and wealth to the service of all high purpose. One there is—One only—who can be a third in this perfect friendship. He, the Confident Counsellor, Comforter for each, make them all in all to each other by being all in all to both. He it is whose first act of kindness above humanity was to stand in the marriage hall in Cana of Galilee silently working as a bridegroom's friend, and making earthly joyousness complete just as it was on the point of breaking down, yet in the same act teaching how the weak elements of earthly gladness can be transformed into the strength and joy of Heaven." The anthem sung by the choir was Mendelssohn's "Oh, give thanks to the Lord." The service being over, the bride saluted the bridegroom's Royal father and mother, and the bridegroom kissed the hand of Her Majesty, who then, approaching the Princess of Battenberg, kissed her on the cheek. The procession then reformed. The bride and bridegroom walked down the aisle arm in arm, followed by Her Majesty, who gave her hand to the Prince of Wales as the Royal party left the church. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was then played. The marriage register, instead of being, as usual, signed in the vestry of the church, was subsequently signed in the drawing-room of Osborne House. On the return of the Queen's guests to Osborne, where spacious marquees had been erected on the lawns in order that there might be ample accommodation for all the visitors, the toasts were confined to two—namely, "The Bride and Bridegroom" and "The Queen.' Soon after 5 o'clock the bride and bridegroom left the Palace for Quarr Abbey, to which they drove by way of Wootton in a carriage drawn by four horses and preceded by outriders. They left by the Prince of Wales's gate, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were the last to bid them God-speed.

As Princess Beatrice and her husband were approaching Quarr Abbey at night one of the leading horses fell, dragging another with it. Ready assistance was at hand, the leaders were detached, and the bride and bridegroom proceeded on their journey with the two remaining horses.

The Court Circular announced :—"Her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon his Serene Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice were present, with the Queen, on the occasion of the investiture, which was a private one. The Queen also invested his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Military Division). The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of Royal Highness on Prince Henry of Battenberg, who will for the future be so styled."

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The costly wedding gifts presented to Princess Beatrice upon the occasion of her nuptials were arranged in the billiard-room of the Palace. They covered the large billiard table in the centre and a series of tables placed around the apartment, and made a brave display. The presents have mostly been contributed by the members of the Queen's family, her Royal Highness's friends and acquaintances, and various public bodies.

The Empress of Germany has given a very pretty Dresden china clock and bracket, the Maharajah of Johore a richly-embossed gold tea service, the Empress Eugenie a splendid diamond butterfly brooch, the residents of Windsor a gold bracelet set with diamonds of the purest water, the Eton masters a diamond locket with sapphire centre, the Eton students a diamond and pearl bracelet, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth and the Grand Duke Serge of Russia an elegantly painted lace fan, Sir Evelyn Wood a finely-carved Egyptian screen from Cairo, Lady Ponsonby an oxydised silver jewel box, Colonel Ewart a silver-mounted oval Venetian mirror, the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont a richly-ornamented chalice, spoons and glasses, the ladies of Windsor and its neighbourhood a silver-gilt toilet set, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone a beautifully-painted fan, Colonel Farquhar a silver inkstand and pair of candlesticks, the Hon. Mrs. orth Dalrymple a tasteful Venetian mirror in ver mounting, Miss Frere an antique casket, Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane a hand-bell. The jewellery was mostly upon a separate table, and conspicuous among the many rare and beautiful gems exhibited were a magnificent coronet, necklace, and pair of earrings composed of diamonds and rubies, and a richly-jewelled bracelet, the latter being the gift of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The other wedding presents comprise mirrors, screens, scent ottles, tastefully-painted china plaques, photograph ames, clock and articles de vertu of nearly every scription, the array forming one of the most no- ble collections of marriage presents ever bestow- upon a British Princess upon the eve of her dal day.

rince·s Beatrice received, at Osborne, a wedding
sent from the venerable baronet Sir Moses
ntefiore, consisting of a massive silver tea and
e service, with tray. The monogram "H.B."
autifully engraved on each article, and on the
is the following inscription in Hebrew :—
'Many daughters have acted virtuously, but
excellest them all.' May He who dwelleth on
cause His light radiantly to shine on thy head.
oy and gladness meet thee; the voice of the
room and the voice of the bride. Many there
e within thine walls and tranquility within
laces, for now and for evermore, is the
prayer of him who reverentially bows down

"MOSES MONTEFIORE, 5645 A.M."

in silver and bronze have been struck,
f the Queen, to commemorate the Royal
The obverse of the medals bears the
the bride and bridegroom; the reverse,
d coronets of the Prince and Princess,
by laurel and oak leaves, and a riband
date "July 23, 1885." The medals are
meter, and have been designed and
Allan Wyon, of Regent-street.

TENNYSON'S WEDDING GIFT.

n forwarded the following to the
e :—

of Love make day of human life,
all it's pains and griefs and deaths
ness—one, the Sun of dawn
r' the Mother's tender eyes,
child's awakening world—and one
un of spousal Love
ousehold orbit draws the child
spheres. The Mother weeps
neral of the single life,
ter's marriage; and her tears
re, half of pain—the child
leaving *her!* but Thou,
ose all-faithful, filial eyes
liness of earthly thrones,
the widow'd Crown, nor let
ove have risen in vain,
e Mother's home, between
thee, lead a summer life,
, and swaying to each Love
ed planet in mid heaven
and drawing down from both
warmth of double day.

TENNYSON.

ON RIFLE MEETING.

ry high scoring at Wimble-
, when the chief competition
eorge's Challenge Vase and
distance being 500 yards.
d in making the highest pos-
he first hour no fewer than
ithin one point of making
e Colour-Sergeant Pascoe,
Woodcock, 3rd West York-
South Staffordshire, and
Perth. Curiously enough,
at the same butt. Later,
s favourable. The regula-
at competitors making 34
additional shots at once
in order that ties may if
e decided. In pursuance
ading men went on with
mparison of registers it
nd Ferguson tied again,
coming next with 10, and
having 9 each. The rest
guson had to fire again
f Wales's Prize of £100,
prizes by the Associa-
competition among the
ntitled to enter, these
medals won at county
h, Indian, and colonial
e Wimbledon Silver
year. Colour-Sergeant
ge University Rifles,
at the 200 yards range,
res of 32 points each.
(500 yards), nobody
st possible score, but
within a point of it,
es and an inner in
e—Major Sweeting,
Cowan, 1st Perth;
ordshire; Sergeant
ur-Sergeant Hodge,
is, 2nd Glamorgan;
Lanark; Sergeant

Bartlett, 1st Somerset. Of these Major Sweeting and Sergeant Cowan tied again, after firing three additional shots, and had to face the target next day for another test. The official prize-list in the competition for the Martins' Cup and prizes shows that the cup and £15 have been won by Private White, 7th Middlesex, with 34 points.

The second stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, in which the 300 best shots in the first stage competed, firing ten shots at 500, and fifteen at 600 yards, was finished on Saturday. When the firing ceased there were four men each with an aggregate score made at the five ranges in the two stages of 189 points, and these had to shoot off the tie and to decide who should have the Silver Medal, with which goes the National Rifle Association Badge and a prize of £60. At the other end of the list were twelve men, who had 177 points each, and these had to shoot for four places among the sixty below the next highest score of 178 so as to keep their chance of winning the great prize of the meeting, and certainly to secure £10 instead of the £4 to which, if they fail to get into the sixty, their scores would entitle them. Colour-Sergeant Simonds rose the winner of the Silver Medal, loudly cheered by the crowd. Of the "sixty," twenty-two were representatives of Scottish regiments. The 600 yards range of the Prince of Wales's Prize was also shot on Saturday morning. Last year the badge and £100 were won with 95, the next score being 92. This year the first prize has been won by Sergeant A. Garrett, 3rd South Stafford, with 96 points, Colour-Sergeant Noble, 1st Northampton, following with 93, and winning £20. The tie-shooting for the St. George's Challenge Vase between Private Ferguson, 2nd Perth, and Colour-Sergeant Pascoe, 1st Pembroke, resulted in the victory of the Scotchman by two points. He therefore won the vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30. The silver jewel, salver, and £25 goes to Colour-Sergeant Woodcock, 3rd West York, whose original score of 34 was better than that made by Pascoe, according to the system that determines the relative positions for all but first place. Private Ragg, 1st Suffolk, wins the Bronze Cross, Siver Cup, and £20; while Pascoe and Eccleston win £10 each. For the *Daily Telegraph* Cup also there was a similar tie between Sergeant McCowan, 1st Perth, and Major Sweeting, 3rd West Surrey, and in this case again the Perthshire man was victorious. The Lords and Commons match for the Vizianagram flagons was won by the Lords. Twenty shots are fired at 500 yards. Lord Spencer scored 94 points, Lord Brownlow 94, and Lord Waldegrave 89; total—277. The score for the House of Commons was 270, to which Mr. Marjoribanks made a fine contribution of 98, or two points less than the highest possible; Colonel Walrond 87, and Colonel Vivian 85. The China Cup and £30 was won by the Dumfries team with 414 points; Lanark following with 403, and winning £20; Renfrew 399, £15; Kent 398, £10; Middlesex 397, £10; Somerset 396, £10. The Duke of Cambridge inspected and addressed the Canadian contingent on Saturday.

THE NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The National Challenge Trophy, which is annually competed for by teams of twenty, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was shot for on Monday, and again became the prize of the Scotchmen. The English team led by nine points at the 200 yards range, and improved their positions by 1 point more at 500 yards; the Scotchmen, as they have done more than once before in this match, proved themselves the best men at 600 yards, not merely neutralizing the majority of the Englishmen, but converting it into a minority of seven. While the two principal teams were fighting their battle side by side, the Welsh and Irish teams, at an adjacent butt, were no less busily engaged in a strife for superiority. This was decisively in favour of the Welsh from the very outset, for they scored 571 at 200 yards against 553 by the Irish, 546 at 500 against 541, while at the 600 yards range they showed that they were a point and a half per man better than their antagonists, making 500 against 469. The total scores were :—Scotland, 1,688; England, 1,681; Wales, 1,617; Ireland, 1,568. The total of the winning team is not nearly so good as any that has been made by the victors for five or six years past. The highest recorded score was that of England last year 1,817, the next being the total of 1,805 by the Scotch team in 1883. After the contest on Monday there was some complimentary speechmaking and cheering. The first stage of the competition for the Albert Prizes finished on Monday, the first prize of £20 being won by Quartermaster Arrowsmith, 2nd Gloucester Engineers, with 116 points; and Private Braithwaite, 10th Lanark, and Major Young, 21st Middlesex, won £10 each with the same score. The Field Memorial Cup, which is competed for at 600 yards (ten shots) by men who have fired in the English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh twenty, was won by Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex, with 44 points, the next score being 43 by Private D. Mackay, 1st Durham. For the valuable series of battalion and team prizes founded by Mr. Mullens for the encouragement of rifle shooting under conditions as nearly as possible like those under which soldiers would have to fire in the field, twenty-eight teams entered. The targets were of wood, roughly shaped to resemble a man. These dummies were sent up from a shelter-trench, and then were made to move to and fro across the line of fire at the rate of a quick march. While they were so moving, the teams, each formed of six volunteers, advancing towards the butts were halted by the officer in command three times, at distances between 400 and 100 yards from the butts ordered to fire, first independently, then to deliver three volleys, and again independently. The first prize of £100 was again won by a team of the 1st Berks with 33 hits, the 2nd West Kent following with 21 hits and the 20th Middlesex, 5th Lancashire, and 1st Gordon Highlanders with 20 each. The Challenge Cup, given by the United Hospitals Rifle Association, to be competed for annually by members of the metropolitan hospitals who are efficient volunteers, has again been won by the St. Thomas's men.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The chief prize at the Meeting was won on Tuesday by Sergeant Walter Bulmer, 2nd Lincoln (Spalding). The new conditions under which the contest for the Queen's Prize is conducted at the long ranges in the third stage tend in some degree, perhaps, to render the finish less exciting than when the result depended entirely upon a man's fortune on the one day. Now each competitor has added to his score at the 800 and 900 yards the record of his doings in the two previous stages of the competition—that is to say, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, when he fired seven shots at each range and again at 500 yards, when he fired ten shots and at 600 yards, when he was allowed fifteen shots. There did, indeed, for a time seem to be some probability of a close fight for the prize between the ultimate winner and Colonel Burt, the captain of the English Twenty, for after the firing at 800 yards it was found that these competitors were clear ahead of the others with the same score. Colonel Burt dropped hopelessly out of the running, however, at 900 yards, having several misses and outers. Sergeant Bulmer, on the other hand, found the bullseye with his first shot, then, after an outer and a magpie, made three bullseyes. From that moment his chance began to be talked about by those who were watching the shooting, and it then became a question of who were in the running with him. Private Guy, of the 1st Ayrshire, who had brought up 178, and added to it 55 at the 800 yards, had found the target at 900 with an inner, and then began to compile a creditable score. Private Newns, of the 1st Surrey, was doing pretty well. He came up credited with 188, but he only added 50 at the 800 yards, and began with a miss at 900, though he did better afterwards. The scores of Private Gwatkin, of the 1st Breconshire, and of Quartermaster-Sergeant Grier, of the 3rd Renfrewshire, were similarly scrutinized, but only with the result that everything seemed to indicate that the winner of the Queen's Prize would be Sergeant Bulmer. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the contest, was the probability of winning so soon turned into certainty. At the eleventh round Sergeant Bulmer was so far in advance that an outer at his twelfth shot would make it impossible for him to be beaten. He was in happy ignorance of his position, and lying down again he fired and made things safe by a magpie, finishing up his fine score with a bull, a magpie, and bull, making his range total 62, and his aggregate 307, or three over an average of inners in all the stages. He thus wins the Queen's Prize of £250 and the National Rifle Association Gold medal and badge. Private Guy, 1st Ayr, comes next with 291, and wins £60 and a badge; Private Newns, 1st Surrey, wins £40 with 288; Private Gwatkin, 1st Brecon, £30, with 287; and Quartermaster-Sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew, £20, with 286. There was the usual demonstration after the competition, Sergeant Bulmer being carried shoulder-high, first to the offices of the council, where, his rifle having been examined, the badge was pinned on his arm by Lady Wilmot and then round the various regimental camps. While the great contest of the meeting was still going on, another competition, which always attracts many spectators, was proceeding at the Wimbledon end of the common, where a score of teams, representing the navy, the army, and volunteers, were shooting for the Brinsmead Challenge Shield. The targets, which are the shape and size of a man, appear and disappear at intervals, the competitors firing at unknown distances, and advancing between each shot by word of command. Last year the team from Her Majesty's ship Excellent were the winners beating the Royal Marine Artilery by one point only. This year the prize goes to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who had 33 hits, two more than the winners of the second prize, the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. For the Public Schools Veterans Challenge Trophy, nine teams, each composed of five old pupils, entered this year, against seven in 1884, when Eton won by 25 points. Cheltenham, which stood third then, carried off the trophy on Tuesday, Eton and Winchester trying for the second place. The Duke of Cambridge series of prizes was shot for on Tuesday. The distance is 1,000 yards, fifteen shots being allowed. The winner of the first prize of £25 was Private W. Braithwaite, 10th Lanark, who had the fine score of 68. Private Whitehead, 10th Lancashire, won the second prize of £10 with 66 points. The Wimbledon Cup was won by Private Yates, 1st Edinburgh, who at 600 yards made 45 out of 50 points; the first prize in the Hartington Competition £10 has been won by Major Pearse, 4th Devon, with 34 points; and the first prize £10, in the Almourers' by Berkley Jersey.

THE KOLAHPORE CUP.

Three competitions which are always watched with interest were decided on Wednesday—for the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, for the Challenge Plate given by the Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for the United Service Cup. Last year when the Channel Islands did not send a team the Kolapore Cup was won by Canada with 665 points, or fifteen more than were scored by the winning team on Wednesday. India, which was represented in 1884, was able to send only six marksmen to the firing-points on Wednesday; and these gentlemen after making a plucky attempt to shoot against the eights, retired at the third range. The mother-country team, a very strong one, took the lead at 200 yards; and although at the third range the Guernsey men made 3 points more this slight advantage did not change the relative positions of these two terms and the mother-country won with a majority of 11 points over the score of the Guernsey men.

KOLHAPORE CUP.

MOTHER COUNTRY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Pte M'Vittie, 1st Dumfr ...	4444554	2444354	5555235	86
Lt M'Auslan, 1st Dumfr ..	4454545	2244453	5345445	85
Pte Kemp, 1st Berks	4544144	2555535	2234443	81
Corpl ates, 1st Warck ..	5444534	5552543	3444222	81
Pte Wattleworth, 5 Lanc..	4144454	3555344	3523401	80
Pte Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	3444445	5543555	5245220	80
Sgt Dods, 1st Dumfries ...	4444554	4535245	2252133	79
Corp Parry, 2nd Chesire ..	4544454	3132525	2223555	78
				650

GUERNSEY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Pte Falla, 2nd Guernsey ..	4455544	4535351	4525513	88
Corpl Smith, 3d Guernsey.	3445454	4545444	2235544	84
Capt Le Huray, 3d Grnsy.	5435534	5535535	4255023	81
Sgr-Mgr Le Page, 1st Gnsy	2344455	2555555	3435242	82
Sgt Falla, 2nd Guernsey ..	4444444	3335533	3555323	79
Pte Raby, 1st Guernsey ..	4554444	5423335	2232521	77
Col-Sgt Helman, 1 Gnsy ..	4433455	4445344	4332213	76
Pte Machen, 1st Grnsy.....	4543545	2054530	3503225	69
				639

JERSEY.

	200 yds.	500 yds	600 yds.	Total.
Sgt T Caplin, 3rd Jersey ..	4445355	4224555	3562553	85
C-Sgt Valpy, 2nd Jersey ..	4444452	2555525	5534443	84
Pte Marett, 2nd Jersey	5455554	0352555	4455342	82
Sgt Amy, 2nd Jersey	4424444	5524455	3522425	78
B S M Gaudin, R J A	5424344	4525242	4534423	75
Crp Le Boutellier, R J A...	4444444	2352223	5424352	74
Lieut Simon, 1st Jersey ..	4444343	5202563	2502543	69
Sgt Esdall, 2nd Jersey	3435345	4230155	0250242	65
				612

CANADA.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total,
Corp Hilton, 49th Batt	4045445	5423235	4245555	81
Capt Thomas 54th Batt ...	4444443	5552353	3524452	80
Pte Marris, 13th Batt	5454445	3242545	5430325	80
S-Sgt Wynne, 5th Batt ...	4234544	4543555	2302345	76
Capt Corbin, 63rd Batt	4444334	2334345	3324453	72
Lt Patterson, 85th Batt	4444554	3353055	0032232	71
S-Sgt Ashall, 2nd Batt	4454444	2545233	4022423	70
Lt Jameson, 60th Batt	4544544	3254024	5205402	68
				597

INDIA.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Capt Sir H Mance, Sind VR......	3444544—28 ..	0552240—18
Sgt C T Sharpe, Calcutta VR....	4344444—27 ..	252 002—14
Lieut Browning, 4th Punjab	2343322—19 ..	0340230—12
Pte W S St Clair, Moulmein VR.........	4305335—23 ..	2425525—25
Major Wyer, Bombay VR	0000 3—9 ..	202 032—12
Pte Parsons, Bombay VR........	2302223—14 ..	4523030—17

Two men absent.
Retired after 00 yards shooting.

At the close of the match Colonel Burt, Captain of the English Twenty, congratulated the Guernsey team upon the gallantry with which they had fought for the prize that day. It was a matter of surprise and great pleasure to him to find that we had so near us a colony which could so nearly hold their own with the mother-country. Remarking upon the difficulty which the mirage must cause the Canadians who had no experience of such disturbing elements in the calculations of marksmen in their own country, he said that although they had been unfortunate on this field all knew what they had been able to do on another field. In conclusion, Colonel Burt said that, if they did not this year carry back the Kolapore Cup, they would at least take with them the admiration and good wishes of every man in this country. The Regent of Kolhapur was an interested spectator of the match.

The match among members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the Chancellors' Plate ended in a victory by a majority of points for Oxford, but, owing to the rifle used by one of the team not standing the test for trigger-pull, the winning team was disqualified. An offer to shoot the match over again was made; but the council decided that to allow this to be done would form an inconvenient precedent, and the Cambridge team will therefore take possession of the plate for the year. The contest was a very close one, Oxford having a total of 610 points and Cambridge 606. The United Service match was won by the Volunteers, who scored 674 points; the Army team came next with 641 points, then the Royal Marines with 614, the Navy with 608, the Yeomanry with 577, and the Militia with 562. In the competition for the Albert Jewel and the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup, both shot for at 1,000 yards, the scoring was very good. In the Albert Competition thirteen men fired 195 shots, of which only one missed the target; there were nine outers only, and the rest were magpies, inners, and bullseyes. In the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup contest, with 165 shots eleven men scored 634 points. In each case over an average of inners was made. It is noteworthy that Lieutenant Ferguson, of Inverness, stood second in both competitions. The winner of the first was Major McKerrell, 1st Ayr, with 66 points out of a possible of 75; and the latter was won by Mr. Turner, Birmingham, with 68 points. Ferguson's score was one point less than that of the winner in each case.

ACTION BY MR. HASTIE.

On July 18 Mr. George Kemp, messenger-at-arms, Hamilton, served a Court of Session summons, at the instance of the Rev. William Hastie, B.D., residing at 100 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, against the Rev. John Pagan, Minister of the Paris of Bothwell, concluding for 2,000*l.* damages for libel. In his condescendence pursuer set forth that in July and August of last year defender held the offices of joint convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland and vice-convener of a sub-committee to take part in managing the affairs of the Scottish Ladies' Association, when a correspondence took place in the *Glasgow Herald* on the subject of the management and condition of the missions of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta, and that he wrote or caused to be written and sent to the *Herald* four letters bearing the signature "Peace and Truth" appended, and not having his own name adhibited. These letters, pursuer alleges, contained false, calumnious, and malicious allegations and charges against the private character and professional conduct and status of the pursuer, and were intended to injure, and had in point of fact the effect of injuring, the character and reputation of the pursuer both as an individual and as a Minister, while the defender in writing and publishing them knew that the statements they contained were false, cruel, and calumnious. He had in this way written and published various libels on the character, work, and status of the pursuer, to the serious loss, injury, and damage of the latter. In these letters the defender charged the pursuer (1) with having done his utmost to ruin certain persons by wild, trumped-up charges; (2) with having endorsed and circulated vile slanders concerning a missionary lady; (3) with having by his machinations untruly accused a Mr. Wilson, along with some others, of adultery; (4) with having trumped up venal evidence to work out malice, and with having no proper witnesses to support his statements in case in the High Court of Calcutta; (5) with having been plainly animated with revengeful feelings; (6) with having been guilty of trickery in a certain publication; (7) with having made a profane use of the Bible; (8) with having created a scandal and formed a faction in the Church of Scotland; (9) with having most undoubtedly treated the Rev. James Thomson most oppressively; (10) with having been of such a character that it was impossible to find any trace of the Christian missionary about him, although occupying a most important position as a Christian missionary; (11) with having been guilty of such conduct as to disqualify him from receiving a charge in the Church of Scotland; and (12) with having deserved to be deposed from the office of the ministry.

"SIR GORDON, OLIVIER PAIN, ET LES ANGLAIS."

The following letter, addressed to the *Petit Marseillais*, appears in the columns of that journal. Marseilles, July 13, 1885.—Monsieur le Rédacteur— Will you allow a nephew of General Gordon to offer a few remarks on Baron de Billing's letter, which you have just published under the heading "Sir Gordon, Olivier Pain, et les Anglais?" If MM. Rochefort and de Billing think proper to institute an inquiry into Olivier Pain's death, which is perhaps very patriotic on their part, do they think that they will attain their object the more readily by means of insinuations which are at least as offensive for General Gordon as for Lord Granville? General Gordon's life never belonged to the Mahdi, who therefore could not dispose of it. Is a man a prisoner when he is defending a town of 40,000 inhabitants with a garrison of 8,000 men, and when he has at his disposition five steamers on a river which is perfectly navigable? Had General Gordon wanted to escape from danger he need only have embarked in one of the boats which he sent to meet the English troops. But he did not want to do so, as he had not his own safety but the liberty of the people of Khartoum at heart. Those who imagine that he would have consented to make his life the subject of a bargain between the representatives of his nation and the enemy of civilisation never knew General Gordon. As regards Lord Granville, as I do not believe one word concerning the proposals which the Mahdi is alleged to have made to him, I do not think that he is more responsible for General Gordon's death than all the other members of the old Cabinet. General Gordon certainly would not have treated the memory of a French hero as certain Frenchmen are treating his own memory. He never lost an opportunity of displaying his sympathy for France.

After reproducing the extract from General Gordon's diary in which a tribute is paid to Consul Herbin and to France, the writer concludes :—As I have mentioned the name of the Frenchman Herbin in my quotation from General Gordon's journal allow me to conclude with a question which I am unable to answer. How comes it that France has not thought of mourning Herbin, who died while fighting in the name of France for civilisation and liberty, whilst Frenchmen are now making so much fuss over the death of Olivier Pain, who succumbed while combating against civilisation, that is in reality against France, his mother country?

(Signed) H. H. GORDON.

CHARGE OF ANNOYING LADIES.

Edward Rowden, gentleman, said to be a justice of the peace, of 92, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, was charged on a summons the other day before Mr. Partridge, at Westminster Police-court, with annoying and obstructing Mary, Lady Conyers and her daughter, [illegible] Violet E[illegible] Lane-Fox.
Mr. George [illegible]odrich
was couns[illegible]
was open[illegible]
an apolog[illegible]
Rowdon[illegible]
Lady C[illegible]
ance[illegible]
that[illegible]
M[illegible]
to[illegible]
hea[illegible]
been caution[illegible]
result. He ha[illegible]
Mr. Partridge s[illegible]
tion this circumsta[illegible]
Mr. Lewis thou[illegible]
something of the g[illegible]
to trouble the lad[illegible]
nent and offensiv[illegible]
had been taken[illegible]
an apology, qua[illegible]
would not spea[illegible]
"for six month[illegible]
Writing in the thir[illegible]
he imagines, is as m[illegible]
from any magistrate. I[illegible]
will not consent to any term[illegible]
would be better arranged wi[illegible]
tervention of solicitors, he is[illegible]
consequences of his acts."

Lady Conyers deposed that she [illegible] Queen's gate. Defendant was a str[illegible] and her daughter, the Hon. Violet Evelyn [illegible] In August, 1883, they were in Homburg. Defe[illegible] was there, and tried to speak to them on several occasions. Witness made it evident to him that she did not desire his acquaintance. From Homburg she went to Paris with her daughter. Defendant followed them there, and stayed ten days at the same hotel. When they came to London he travelled by the same train. During the last eighteen months he had persistently followed both her and her daughter. He had spoken to them in streets and followed them into shops, repeatedly waiting outside till they returned to their carriage. She had requested him time after time to cease the annoyance. He had even followed her to friends' houses.

Mr. Lewis asked her when the last annoyance of this sort took place.

Lady Conyers said she thought about Easter, at Lady Salisbury's ball. Defendant was not invited. He had also followed her to Lord Bateman's house, and to Lady Borthwick's. In the Park he had frequently followed her, and on one occasion while there he threw himself on his knees before her (Laughter.) Mr. Lowndes, a barrister, and a friend of the family, had seen him, and warned him to stop the persecution. Lord Bateman had also intervened to protect her. Beside this she had been obliged to write to Sir Edmund Henderson for police protection. Both she and her daughter had been greatly annoyed by letters addressed to them.

Mr. Lewis said he had a bundle of letters in court, but he would merely read one or two. In March last, after a representation had been made to the defendant, he wrote from Palermo :—

"Mr. Rowden presents his compliments to Lady Conyers, and begs to say that, having had time for reflection, he must admit that he has acted improperly, and perhaps in an unfeeling manner towards her daughter and herself. On nearly the last occasion he saw her ladyship she was pleased to say that he ought to be ashamed of himself. He feels indeed that it is so, and begs to express his great regret. At the same time, he hopes that Lady Conyers and her daughter will try to find in themselves some measure of forgiveness for him. It seems to be much easier for them to do so than for him to deserve such. He writes this as he will shortly be in London again, and desires to say as much before his return. It is impossible for him to close this letter without saying what great pleasure even the thought of herself and her daughter gives him."

Another letter which he (Mr. Lewis) would read was the following :—"Dear Miss Violet Lane Fox,—I wished this morning to ask your mother after your health. Her ladyship's words, however, were not so alluring as her presence, being restricted to 'Get along—get along.' I could have hoped she would have added 'Get along, do, for you are so awfully awful, you are.' (Great laughter). As a late lamented nobleman of my acquaintance said to me, with a voice that would have carried conviction to any hearer, 'Lady Conyers is a fine woman and a pleasure to behold.' I need not say how heartily I endorse these words, and that anything her ladyship says will always be received by me with respect, especially, as I do not believe she means to be so severe as she sometimes seems. I have told you before, or rather have been obliged to write, saying how, ever since I first saw you, I have been obliged to take foreign tours in consequence of failing to obtain your regard. I have been so dull and depressed as to be scarcely bearable, and now I can get no sleep or rest when I imagine you may be dancing or walking with other people. I cannot give up my intentions with regard to you. I heard a respectable old gentleman in the park the other day say to his companion—another old gentleman—as you passed 'Oh, I do so like that girl.' I felt inclined to at once ask him to dinner, though if he had been young I am afraid my desires would have been of very opposite character. I do so hope that you will try not to refuse to speak any more; you must remember that you and your mother have given it me pretty hot, whatever I deserved, and that I cannot bear the idea of any more tours by myself, though it seems to me that unless you will have a word to say to me it must be so. While life, however, remains there is always hope."

Lady Conyers said many other letters had been received. On the 11th inst the day mentioned in the summons, she was in the park, when the defendant almost pushed himself against her. He would not go away, and she raised her parasol to keep him off. She was obliged to get a stranger to fecth one of the park keepers to her assistance.

The Hon. Violet Lane-Fox corroborated her mother's evidence. In reply to Mr. Lewis, she said that for two years the defendant had constantly been following her, and writing letters to her, which she never answered.

Mr. Willoughby J. Lowndes, barrister, trustee to Lady Conyers and her daughter, said that in June last year he called on the defendant on their behalf. He told him that his conduct was intolerable, and that he would be prosecuted if he persisted. Defendant replied that he did not see why he should not pay his court to Lady Conyers' daughter. Witness told him it was ridiculous, and that any man in the street might claim an equal right.

Mr. Goodrich again offered the defendant's apologies and assurance never to molest the ladies further.

Mr. Partridge said defendant's word could not be taken; and his idea was, acting on a recent precedent, to send him for trial. His conduct was abominable.

Mr. Lewis said it was not desired that the ladies should attend another court. If good sureties were given by the defendant he would be satisfied.

Mr. Partridge observed that he would not dispose of the case like that. He would remand the defendant for a week in custody, and at the expiration of that period he would decide whether he would accept recognisances for his good behaviour for a lengthened period or send him for trial.

The defendant went to the house of detention.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE COAST DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords Earl Cowper drew attention to the insufficiently defended condition of our commercial ports and seaside towns, and asked Her Majesty's Government whether they did not think that this condition should be remedied, and, if so, what measures they were themselves prepared to take, and what measures should be left to voluntary effort. The noble earl urged that the subject was one which required very pressing attention, and that volunteer enterprise ought to be largely availed of in preference to Government aid.

The Earl of Harrowby admitted the vast importance of the question, and congratulated the noble earl on the active part he had taken in connection with the establishment of the Naval Volunteer Defence Association. The Government had made up their minds that the defenceless condition of these ports and seaside towns must be faced, and his noble friend the First Lord of the Admiralty would shortly lay before his naval colleagues proposals for improving their condition. The Government did not intend to stop at the consideration of these proposals, because they believed the time for action had come. (Hear, hear.) What would be our position in these islands if war broke out? Our fleets would not be able to patrol the coasts, for every ship, large or small, would be occupied in shutting up the enemy in their own ports, in convoying our vessels, or in watching our scattered colonies, and these duties would be over and above any aggressive action. Therefore it was not sounding a note of alarm to say that the great fleet of this country would not be at the disposal of the commercial harbours. He believed it would not be possible for the Government to undertake harbour defence, as the expense would be so enormous. They must rely, to a great extent, upon the localities for a large part of the work and in this way it would be performed not only more cheaply, but, perhaps, more effectually, owing to the public spirit which would be aroused. The action of the Government, however, would not be one of cold approval merely, but they would do all in their power to support the movement, and back up those who were taking part in it. It was true that the forts, batteries, and submarine mines were under the control of the War Office, but there was no reason to believe that the War Office and the Admiralty would work together in anything but a harmonious way. With regard to the naval requirements for the defence of these harbours he thought they must rely on the localities for men and materials. The great object would be to have trained men who would work the torpedoes and gunboats, and to this end the Government would wish to give every possible encouragement to the creation of naval volunteer corps. Every one must have watched with interest the start which had been made in this direction by London, Liverpool, and Bristol, although they were somewhat suffering from want of pecuniary support; and the Government felt that they could best help the movement by contributing in some way towards the maintenance of these volunteers. He would remind their lordships that this was only part of the important question of the naval condition of the country. The Government were very carefully inquiring into the subject, but they did feel that if our navy was virtually master of the sea, if our ports were safe, if our colonies could not be touched, and if our coaling stations were defended, an important effect would be produced on the prosperity of the country. They felt that instead of it having a warlike influence on [illegible]ation and the world it would have the contrary [illegible] it would tend to the resurrection of com[illegible] [illegible]rise, and that industry and labour [illegible] effect of returning prosperity. Un[illegible] [illegible] of the country was doubt[illegible] [illegible]nts in national depres[illegible] [illegible]oved the enterprise (Cheers.) [illegible] had heard with [illegible] noble earl [illegible] intended [illegible] should. [illegible]tirely [illegible] of

Mr. W. H. Smith, [illegible] 29th July, said he ha[illegible] ing to the death of M[illegible] reply to a question the[illegible] Wolseley telegraphed [illegible] of the death of Olivier [illegible] hand a merchant of [illegible] M. Pain had recently [illegible] Lord Wolseley had [illegible]t aware that any of [illegible] into the possession of [illegible] Egyptian authorities.

"OBS[illegible]

Mr. Staveley Hill [illegible] question which stood on the paper in the following terms :—"To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department for how much longer it is intended to acquiesce in the sale by men, women, and children of this indelicate feature in the streets of London." The hon member said :—In putting this question I beg to say that the namby-pamby expression "indelicate" is not mine, and if I cannot use the word "filthy" I will choose the more purely descriptive word "obscene." (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Cross : If this question refers to what appeared in the newspapers some time ago, I have nothing to add on the question put to me this evening. If obscene literature is spread abroad, the person who spread it do it at their peril.

Mr. Hill : Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that there are now being sold illustrated copies of this filthy literature? (Hear, hear.)

No answer was given.

Mr. Onslow (who spoke from the bench immediately behind the Home Secretary) : As the right hon. gentleman is not aware that these dirty publications are being sold in the streets I beg to hand him a copy. (Here the hon. member amidst much laughter threw down a copy of a print, which the Home Secretary declined to receive, and the publication lay on the Treasury Bench.) I will ask the right hon. gentleman as being responsible for decency and order how long it is intended for these vile prints to be sold in the streets. (Hear, hear.) If he cannot answer that now, I will repeat the question to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

At this point the Chancellor of the Exchequer threw back the objectionable print to Mr. Onslow, who amidst laughter flung it back to the Treasury Bench. Sir M. Hicks-Beach again returned it, but Mr. Onslow once more sent it to the Treasury Bench, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach threw it on the floor.

Next evening Mr. Onslow said : I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been called to the indecent prints now being hawked about in the streets (and also sold in various shops), especially those under the heading "The Pall Mall Illustrated," and whether there is no power in the Executive to put a stop to the sale of such illustrations?

Sir R. Cross : I said yesterday that the publishers of obscene publications published them at their peril. Whatever may be said for the motives of those who made the first publication, nothing whatever can be said but evil about these pictorial illustrations, and the police have had special instructions to watch such publications and take such action as may be recommended under proper legal advice.

GENERAL GORDON.

Mr. Raikes asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if there was any foundation for the statement reported to have been made by M. de Billing, recently a French diplomatic agent in Egypt, that an offer to ransom General Gordon for 1,250,000f. by the Mahdi was submitted to the late Cabinet and declined by them.

Mr. Bourke : There is no record in the Foreign Office upon this subject, but Lord Granville has authorised Lord Salisbury to make the following statement upon it :—Lord Granville was acquainted with M. de Billing as a youth, and subsequently with him when employed in the French diplomatic service. But M. de Billing has since been dismissed from the French service, and there were other circumstances which impaired the confidence which Lord Granville might have placed in M. de Billing at an earlier period. In May, 1884, M. de Billing made an offer to obtain the ransom of General Gordon for £50,000 and upon other conditions. Lord Lyons transmitted the offer to Lord Granville, but pointed out that he made no recommendation on the subject. M. de Billing offered his personal guarantee for those whom he represented, but he did not name or describe them. (Laughter.) The first step was to pay over £2,000 to a person to be designated by M. de Billing. (Laughter.) Lord Granville, after consultation with Mr. Gladstone and with Lord Hartington who made further inquiries, instructed Lord Lyons for various reason, of weight to decline the offer. (Laughter.)

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN.

Sir G. Champbell asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if it were true that negotiations are in progress for the very early issue of the £9,000,000 new Egyptian Loan; and if so, whether in pursuance of the pledges of both the late and the present Government that the requirements of the law in this matter should be fulfilled, any steps had yet been taken to convene the Egyptian General Assembly and submit to them the proposal for a new loan as required by the Egyptian Constitution in the case of a loan of this amount thus : "Article 60. The General Assembly shall be consulted on every public loan exceeding £1,000,000.

Mr. Bourke, in reply, said it was quite true that negotiations were in progress for the issue of the new Egyptian Loan, and there was every reason to believe that the Egyptian Government would take all steps which might be considered legally necessary to convene the General Assembly. He did not think he could go into the matter within the limits of a Parliamentary answer.

Sir G Campbell gave notice that he would ask a further question on the subject.

Mr. Ruston asked if it were true that the great Powers had given their consent to the loan.

Mr. Bourke thought he had answered that question before. The statement was substantially correct.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE MAHDI.

In reply to Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Bourke (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) said : A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office a very short time ago from Cairo, mentioning that Major-General Grenfell, who is on the Nile between Assouan and Wady Halfa, had received reports that the death of the Mahdi seemed to be generally confirmed. One sheikh who had arrived at Assouan spoke of having attended the Mahdi's funeral. Major-General Grenfell added that the report was universally believed in and about Dongola.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Pharos, 1,908 tons, Captain James Collier, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steam-ship Roxborough, 1,407 tons, Captain J. Dunlop, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (10th July,) brought a cargo of 2,493 tons coat; she is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The steam-ship Selembria, 1,992 tons, Captain S. Fowler, sailed yesterday for Perim and Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Adams and 4 children, Miss Bates, and Miss Grisley.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Gwalior (s).........	Harris	Trieste, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Pharos (s)	Collier......	Calcutta.
	Selembria (s)	Fowler......	Perim & Antwerp.
	Pachumba (s)	Hewett	Persian Gulf.

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" Clan Manroe for Liverpool and Perim.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.
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CONTEN

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR August, 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
  Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
  Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
  Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
  Departure of Overland Mails.
  Departure of Inland Mails.
  Money Orders.
  Inland Postage Rates.
  Foreign do. do.
  Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
  Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
  Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
  Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
  Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
  Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
  Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
  Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
  Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
  Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshaw
  to Delhi, Cawnpore a
  Allahabad.
  Bombay to Poona, Sholap
  Nizam Hyderabad, Madr
  and Beypore.
  Beypore, Madras, Ni
  Hyderabad, Sholapur,
  Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bom
  Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian
Local Trains between Cul
  Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay
Local Trains between Bom
  Mahim, Bandora, and And
Local Trains between And
  Bandora, Mahim, and Bo
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
  Bombay to Bhosawal, H
  abad, Jubbulpore, Alla
  Benares, Gya, Patna
  Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Patna, Gya, B
  Allahabad, Jubbulpor
  sungabad to Bhosaw
  Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore
  Nandgaon.
  Raj Nandgaon to N
  Bombay.
  Bombay to Narel,
  Poona, Ahmednu
  mad, Sholapu
  Hyderabad, Raich
  Bangalore, Myso
  and Beypore.
  Southern Mahratt
  Beypore, Nilgiri,
  galore, Madr
  Nizam Hyder
  and Munmad
  Bombay.
  Bombay to S
  Ahmedabad,
  Aboo-Road,
  Mhow, Jeypo
  Delhi, Lahore
  war, Kurrach
Sibi, Kurrachee,
  Mooltan, Lahore,
  tra, Agra, Jey
  Indore, Ajmer
  Bhownuggar,
  Baroda, and Su
Bombay and Cal
  bad, Cawnpore
  and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior,
  pore, and Alla
  bay and Calcu
Calcutta to A
  mahal, Mong
  serai.
Luckieserai,
  hal, and A
  cutta.
Benares to
  now, Cawn
  Moradabad
Moradabad,
  pore, Luc
  ghat to B
Rohilkund
  Railway
Semaria
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BOMBAY.. ... ..
POONA ... .
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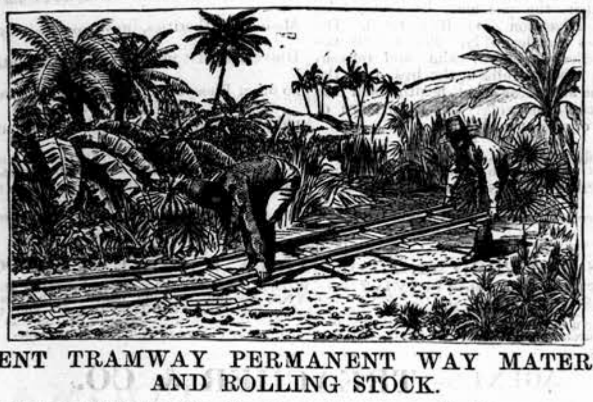

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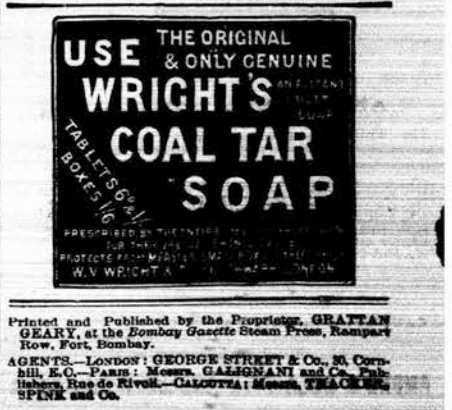

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